MAINE FARMER.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

VOL. XXXIII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1864. NO. 1.

Maine Farmer.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Cribbing Horses.

We have received the following query from a "Young Subscriber," viz.: "I have just commenced farming on my 'own hook.' To help me in this business, about a month ago I bought me a very good work horse, but I find he is what is called a *cribber*. This is all the failing I have discovered in him, if this is a failing. I have watched his movements but cannot discover any cause for this singular action. Can you give me any clue to it."

Our young friend is not the only one who has asked what is the cause of cribbing in horses? or have been puzzled to ascertain of what use it is to the horse to go through with such an operation. The fact is, the true cause has never been ascertained. As a consequence, there are a great many conjectures and theories given to explain it. One considers it merely an idle habit, and produced as all other idle habits are, merely for the indulgence of the habit that has been formed. But what gets a horse into such a habit? Horses are not so wayward as to get up such a habit merely to be odd or singular, or because it will attract attention and make them marked characters, as some men form habits. Another attributes it to indigestion, and thinks the horse, from an unpleasant feeling in the stomach, adopts this method to throw up wind. We believe this is wrong, for if wind passes any way, it is taken into the stomach and not thrown out. Hence, such horses are sometimes called "wind suckers." Some attribute it to an unpleasant feeling in the mouth, arising from crowding of the teeth too closely together, and the horse finds momentary relief by pressing the fore teeth hard upon some solid substance, and they aver it has been cured by filing between the teeth and giving them more room. If it ever arises from this cause, undoubtedly filing would give relief. Whatever may be the remote cause, we are induced to think, judging from the action of the horse while performing the operation, that it is done to relieve some unpleasant feeling in the throat.

If you watch a cribber, you will see him grip his teeth down hard upon some solid substance. While doing this, the muscles of the neck under the jaws are brought into action so as to give them the appearance of being strained to the utmost stretch; at the same time a low grunt is given, as if wind was gulped up. Some horses will do this very often while standing with nothing to eat, and we have often times seen them stop chewing while eating, and press the teeth down a moment, and then continue chewing, which had been thus interrupted. We are corroborated in the opinion that it is done to relieve some unpleasant feeling in the upper part of the throat, by the fact that the only thing that we have ever known to stop or remedy the trouble, during the time of its application at least, was a strap buckled tightly around the throat. Not so tight as to check breathing, and yet so tight as to give pretty strong pressure. This seems to act, as far as the immediate parts are concerned, in a similar manner to straining the throat muscles by cribbing.

Some think that cribbing is injurious to the health of the horse. How that is we are not certain. One of the best mares we ever saw was troubled with this habit, if habit it may be called, and we never saw that it impaired her powers for labor or endurance. The owner was advised to put a tight strap around her neck, and he had a halter made with a strap that could be so adjusted which prevented the trouble while it was kept on. We think there has not been that careful investigation in regard to the cause of this trouble that there should be. It is not a very serious one, and therefore has not had that attention and research in regard to it, by veteinarians as it otherwise would.

U. S. Department of Agriculture---Annual Report for 1863.

The Commissioner of Agriculture will please accept our thanks for an early copy of his second Annual Report. The volume is printed in good style for a public document, contains nearly seven hundred pages, and is illustrated by a large number of engravings of fruit, stock, &c. The reports proper, of the Department, consist of that of the Commissioner, the Superintendent of the Experimental Garden, the Entomologist to the Department, the Statistician, and the article on the Meteorology of the year, furnished by the Smithsonian Institute. These, however, embrace but a small portion of the volume, the remainder is occupied as heretofore, with essays and papers upon different topics connected with American husbandry, furnished by some of our best writers upon agriculture. We can do no more at present than to enumerate some of the more important of these.

The opening article is upon the International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg, Germany, by Hon. Daniel Needham of Vermont; followed by a very interesting article of forty-six pages from the pen of J. R. Dodge, (who is connected with the Department,) upon West Virginia. It gives a complete survey of this new State in all its aspects, and will do much toward bringing the agricultural and mineral wealth and advantages of this State to the attention of emigrants. The next important paper is one of some fifty pages upon the apple, pear, and grape, by R. F. Elliott, largely illustrated. Francis Morris of New York, contributes an article on Cavalry Horses in America. Hogs and pork packing in the West, is from the pen of H. D. Emery, of the *Prairie Farmer*. Dr. H. S. Randall furnishes a valuable article on the selection, treatment and diseases of sheep in the United States. This is followed by a paper on the neat cattle of the United States, by Silas L. Loomis, which contains much valuable statistical information. Mammalogy and Ornithology of New England, by E. A. Samuels of Boston, and Agricultural Ornithology by E. Michener of Avondale, Pa., are the papers next in order. Hon. Simon Brown of Concord, Mass., furnishes a highly practical article on Farmers' Gardens. The manufacture of Cheese as a staple article of export, by S. L. Goodale, is a valuable paper, and one of the most important in the volume. Agricultural Machinery is the title of an article by Hon. M. L. Dunlap of Illinois. Dogs and dog-laws, by J. R. Dodge; and the Geography of Plants, by James S. Lippincott of New Jersey, are the only remaining articles of much value. There are also brief essays on tobacco, hemp, root crops, flax, the ice trade, house plants, the small fruits, the goat, farmers' houses, mule raising, the Italian Honey bee, &c.

An Inquiry about Feeding Sheep.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you or some one of your friends who are acquainted with feeding sheep in winter, please inform me how many times a day sheep should be fed, and at what hours. There seems to be various opinions here in regard to feeding sheep—mine are fed from racks of the late pattern. Not being acquainted with the nature of sheep, I wish to be instructed as to the best mode of feeding them so as to keep them vigorous and healthy.

I also wish to know how to kill ticks. There is not the attention paid to destroying ticks on sheep that there should be at the time sheep come to the barn. At this season of the year the ticks are most numerous about the throat of sheep—a bad place to make the application.

Should this be worthy of answer you will confer a favor upon A SUBSCRIBER.

Brighton, Dec. 3d, 1864.

NOTE. A more important matter than feeding stock, both practically and theoretically considered—practically, in order that the farmer may give food at the right times and of proper quantity, and theoretically in order that he may know the best kinds of feed, and its effect upon the health and condition of the animal to which it is given, is not often brought to the attention of farmers. It is one which all those having the care of stock should investigate for themselves, and, with the assistance of all the light that scientific men have thrown upon it, they should endeavor to aid in establishing beyond a doubt many of the now disputed points regarding the manner and principles of feeding. But to answer, very briefly, the inquiry of our correspondent, we may say that much depends upon circumstances, such as the weather, character of the feed given, &c., as to how many times a day sheep should be fed. In the short days of winter, many farmers feed their sheep only twice a day, but we believe they should always be fed three times. In regard to the time of feeding, Dr. Randall says: "If fed three times it should be at sunrise, noon, and an hour before dark. Sheep do not stand at their racks and eat well in the dark. It is not very important at what period of the day grain or roots are given, provided the time is uniform." The judicious farmer can of course regulate the matter according to his own judgment. While we would insist upon having sheep fed three times a day in all weathers, during mild days the amount given can be somewhat lessened, but the quality should be the best. In close, snug weather, stock will readily consume fodder that they will hardly touch in a mild spell; therefore in warm weather they should have the very best hay. It is a very inportant matter that sheep should be fed with scrupulous regularity. Upon this Dr. Randall says: (Practical Shepherd pp. 246.) "The utmost regularity should be observed in the *times* of feeding either store or fattening sheep, and in giving them just the requisite amount to last them until the next feeding. If permitted to waste hay, they rapidly acquire the habit of doing so—i. e., picking out the best and then waiting, even though quite hungry, for another feed. If the hay is coarse and was cut over-ripe, and especially if clover hay be thus circumstanced, it is not profitable to compel the sheep to eat all the orts or refuse; but even with such hay, sheep can soon be taught by over-feeding and carelessness, to make a most unnecessary degree of waste. All experienced flock-masters concur in the opinion that sheep fed with perfect regularity as to time and amount (making proper allowance for the weather,) will do better on rather inferior keep, than on the best without that regularity."

We know of nothing so good to destroy ticks on sheep and lice or other vermin on cattle, &c., as the "Extract of Tobacco" manufactured by the South Down Company, Boston. It is put up in one pound air-tight cans, and if the directions upon the same are followed, there can be no trouble in using it. Most druggists have it for sale.—EDS.

Case of Spavin---Query.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have a valuable colt that has a spavin which first made its appearance about two months ago. Can you or any of your subscribers inform me what will cure it. If so, you will greatly oblige H. C. J. W.

Salem, Dec. 4, 1864.

NOTE. Spavin is a disease of common occurrence, which generally arises from a strain, jar or blow upon the hock joint, which causes the inflammation, resulting in spavin. It is regarded as an incurable disease, although the lameness may be removed to a certain extent. Blistering often proves advantageous; seatons in the hock are sometimes used with good effect. Dr. Jennings recommends the following ointment: Binodide of mercury, one drachm; lard, two ounces; mix well together. Shave off the hair and rub the part once a day for six or eight days; then wash the parts with proof spirits. Repeat the application if necessary.—EDS.

Portland Society of Natural History.

We have been favored with a copy of No. 1, Vol. I, of the "Journal of the Portland Society of Natural History." It contains a valuable paper—which is finely illustrated—upon the Terrestrial Pulmonifera of Maine, by Edward S. Morse. The article also embraces a catalogue of all the species of terrestrial and fluviatile Molusca known to inhabit the state; and it can but be regarded as a worthy addition to the as yet very small collection of works illustrating the Natural History of Maine. Although this society is a local one, yet it is an honor to the State, and we are glad to see these published evidences of its prosperity. It is but little less than a year since it gave us the first part of its first volume of "Proceedings"—the remainder of which we hope will be soon forthcoming. For copies of the above works, address Henry Willis, Esq., Portland.

☞ The Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College have made choice of Hon. Henry F. French as President of the Institution. Judge French is widely known as an earnest advocate of agricultural education and improvement, has written much and well upon the different branches of agriculture, with which he is thoroughly acquainted, and was until recently, one of the editors of the *N. E. Farmer*. We regard the choice as an excellent one.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Manure.

Manure is the great "be-all and do-all" of the farmer. At least, it is of primary importance, while its preparation and application are only secondary. The great thing is to get it in good quantity and quality. With the working farmer, these propositions are self-evident. True, the proper pulverization of the soil is important; and second to this are the rotation of crops, drainage, the disposition of fruit, grass and pasturage lands. But, as a general rule, the farmer (however unlettered and ignorant of science he may be) who uses the manure is thrifty. Whatever else he may do and however well, without it he fails.

But how he can get the manure is rather a perplexing question. The rain, the snow, the air and the frosts, are all manures; they grow the forests successfully, but for cultivated crops they are not sufficient. Manure is now very high, and only few farmers think they can afford to pay from $5 to $10 per cord for it. Artificial stimulants, if valuable, are equally high, besides being usually deficient in that quick decomposing vegetable matter so necessary to keep heat in the soil. Make your manure on your farm, is suggested as the best remedy. But this is not always possible and more frequently inconvenient. Where a man has a plenty of pasturage, however, it is thought the best economy to keep sufficient stock to supply his arable land. But near large cities land is dear and pasturage is scarce. Near Boston, undoubtedly many farmers may feel the necessity of purchasing manure, as they do, and even find it to their advantage, as they demand a higher price for their produce. Nevertheless, the manure question is a serious one; yet fertillizers must increase with the population.

In supplying the farmer with manure, science has done little or nothing, and not much can be expected from this source. It may tell him what is good and what is bad, but to give him the good cheaply it cannot. Prof. Porter, of Yale College, some few years ago, intended that science would one day *unite the nitrogen of the atmosphere with the hydrogen of the ocean*, and give as ammonia inexhaustible as cheap for agricultural purposes. Since then, two chemists of Paris have claimed to have accomplished this. (See Patent Office Pep. 1860, p. 121.) This is undoubtedly true; but whether this fertilizer will ever leave the laboratory of these gentlemen and find its way in abundance to the farm, is seriously to be doubted.

L.

REMARKS.—We are glad to publish the foregoing communication. The subject is one of importance not only to farmers, but to many of our suburban friends, who have found by experience, that manure is just as essential in the garden as on the farm—the "do all" in the flower-bed as well as in the corn-field. We have read all about the economy of the Chinese in this respect,—an economy by which they succeed in producing annual crops without the least impoverishment to the soil. Though under constant cultivation from time immemorial, the farms of the Chinese husbandman are as fruitful now as in the days of Confucius. Many, too, may have noticed in the spring of the year large heaps of manure near the dwellings of emigrants from the Green Isle, or from the Fader Land, ready for the potato or the cabbage patch. The children gathered leaves and weeds, and sods, and the pig, without a smattering of science, "united the nitrogen of the atmosphere with the hydrogen of the ocean," and a nice pile of a good fertilizer has left the "laboratory" of our practical chemist. Whether the prices which vegetables and other produce now command are high enough to induce Yankee farmers and gardeners to gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost in the way of manure, is perhaps doubtful; but there can be no doubt that the time will come when very much that is now suffered to go to waste will be saved and carefully applied to our "worn-out" soil.—*Boston Advertiser*.

Now is the Time to Pay Debts.

There must be something radically wrong with the farmer that does not now free himself from debt. Never in the lifetime of the present generation will such another opportunity present itself. Every cultivated product of the temperate latitude bears a highly remunerative price. Every fruit of our trees finds ready market. Every domestic animal that roams over our fields or feeds on the contents of the granaries, finds a ready purchaser. Animals, vegetables and fruits alike are in demand. It matters not, for the purpose of paying debts, whether the money received for farm products be fifty, sixty, ninety or more cents below par; a dollar cancels a dollar's worth of debt, contracted even in the good old days of specie for which men sigh. A few years ago it took, in many parts of the west, ten bushels of corn to bring a dollar. Everything else that the farmer produced by his toil and care was equally low in price. Then, indeed, were hard times, and a crushing load of debt settled down upon the shoulders of all—for the great mass of western farmers came here poor in money only rich in faith and hope. If a man's crops and stock last year brought him $1,000 and his expenses were $500, this year his receipts will be $2,000, while his expenses, allowing them to have doubled—which they have not done in one case in ten—will allow of a profit double that of last year. And what is a year or two of economy now—economy of the most rigid kind, that shall cut off all the luxuries of life, compared with the years of happiness that shall follow when the homestead is free from incumbrance; when all the stock and machinery are the property of the landholders; when there is no account at the grocer's, nor the dry-goods merchant's nor blacksmith's? It will be a glorious epoch when the people of these prairies own their farms, and this we believe may at once be, if proper advantage be taken of the times in which we now live.—*Prairie Farmer*.

Winter Shelter for Sheep.

There is no part of the United States, if there is in the world, where sheep are not better for some degree of winter shelter. In Western Texas and in the Gulf States, perhaps, they demand no more than a pole-shed or dense clump of trees to break the fury of the "northers;" north of latitude 40° to 42°, close barns or stables, with abundant ventilation, are beginning to be preferred by careful and systematic breeders. Open sheds are too much exposed to drifting snow, and they cannot be shut up and made warm enough for early lambing. A room twenty by forty feet in the clear will properly accommodate seventy-five Paular sheep, and they can all eat at a time, without crowding, at wall racks placed around it. The Infantados want a little more room; and the English breed still more. Sheep barns should be placed in dry, elevated, but not windy situations. They are usually two stories high, the upper one being used for the storage of hay. The sheep stables underneath should be at least seven or eight feet high. A room large enough to hold one hundred and fifty Merinos may be partitioned across the middle by feeding racks, and seventy-five sheep kept on each side—their outside yards being also divided—but not more than fifty ought to breathe the atmosphere of the same general apartment, however it may be divided on the floor. The rooms should be well lighted capable of abundant ventilation and that ventilation constantly employed. Confined, impure air is highly injurious to sheep, and perfectly fatal if a dangerous epizootic makes its appearance in the flock. The slatted box-rack is now generally preferred in sheep barns and yards. The stables should be kept well littered down, and should be thoroughly cleaned out at least three times during the winter, so that the sheep should not lie, especially during thaws, on fermenting beds of manure. It is well, at intermediate periods, to scatter gypsum over the manure before covering it with fresh straw, as this absorbs the escaping gasses, and adds greatly to the value of the manure. Sheep-yards, should, if practicable, be on dry gravelly ground; and should at least have three times as much area as the stables. They should have high, tight fences on the sides most exposed to severe winter winds, and should be kept well littered down. Habitual exposure to mud and filth is highly injurious to sheep.—Dr. Randall in *Report Dep't of Agriculture for* 1863.

Disposition of Milch Cows in the U. S.

By reference to an article published in the Agricultural Report of 1861, entitled "Consumption of Milk," it will be found that about fifty per cent. of all the milk produced in the United States is directly consumed as food, and that the remainder is manufactured into butter and cheese. It will also be found that more than one-half of the butter and cheese is consumed by the manufacturers, so that at least seventy-five per cent. of the milk produced is consumed at once in the locality of its production.

This constitutes the principal demand for cows, and as nothing can supply their place, the demand can only vary with the population. This is plainly shown by the following statement, which gives 27 per cent. as the constant requirement for the past thirty years. Nothing could be more plainly stated. In all the varying circumstances that have occurred, while we have doubled our territory and our population, the constant demand has required twenty-eight cows to every one hundred people. In 1870 the demand will be the same, but from the constant decrease of neat cattle in general throughout the country, the number actually reported by the census of 1870 may possibly fall to twenty-seven.

A remarkable feature in the distribution of milch cows is seen by comparing the southern with the northern section of the country. At no time within the last thirty years has any Southern State, with the exception of Louisiana, Virginia, and North Carolina, had less than the required number of milch cows, namely, twenty-eight for every one hundred people. On the contrary, their average per cent. is far above. At the same time, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin have not, at any time within the past thirty years, had the average number of milch cows.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island have not one-half the average number required. In these States this deficiency is undoubtedly partly made up by the cows being of a better breed; but it is more probable that in these States a large part of the milk is used for food, and the butter and cheese supplied from other sources. We also find that Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky have largely diminished their number of milch cows in the past ten years. In general, all of the southern part of the United States has largely diminished its stock of cows, and yet is better supplied than the northern sections. In the north, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hamshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Virginia have all, with the exception of New Hampshire and New York, less than the requsite number, and have varied in the last thirty years less than two per cent. Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan have considerably increased their stock, and doubtless the central west will soon more than supply the east with the required amount of butter and cheese. —*Report Department of Agriculture for* 1863.

Clean Culture.

Clean culture is a term that most farmers either do not understand the import of, or do not care to practice. To such I write this as of importance. They will see if they practice.

On my tour to the White Mountains, in August, I paid particular attention to the treatment of apple trees. In most of the towns which I passed through they paid little heed except to trim them, which in some cases was done with an axe, leaving the tree to recover from the rough clippings, the best it could. The general result was a light crop of apples. In two towns they adopted what I term *clean culture*, viz: The second year after they were transplanted, and each afterwards. They ploughed both ways amongst the trees, thoroughly manured, and kept down the weeds. By that means the roots shot down below the plough, and the ground under the trees was in a good condition. This year their trees bore full and the apples large. On inquiry amongst the apple dealers at what locality they received their best fruit from, they all without exception named this locality. To those who need further proof, they need not go further than the pine forest to see that the God of nature practices the same or arrives at the same mode, only in a different way. The foliage of the pine is shed and drops to its roots, covers them and rots; no weeds find place there, and if you take pains to dig through that covering you will find the soil thoroughly pulverised and lighter than any means which art has found as yet. But, the reader will say, mulching with straw would answer the same purpose. I have no doubt it would, but perhaps it might serve to harbor the mice.

One orchard attracted my attention by the smooth and thrifty appearance of the bark. On enquiry of the owner he partly attributed it, besides clean culture, to a practice of his of putting a cow dung in the crotch of the tree every spring. The same principle acts on my own grounds. In regard to other crops this last observation may seem to be needless to the mere reader; but if he will stroll amongst the farmers, or those who pretend to that honorable title, but whom I designate as plodders of the soil, he will find that every acre they till is covered with weeds left to scatter their seed.—S. P. MAYBERRY in *Mass. Ploughman*.

Sheltering Cattle Saves Fodder.

A certain amount of food is craved by a healthy beast, even if it do little labor and is kept comfortably warm all the time. The appetites of different animals vary considerably; and some animals are more easily kept in good condition than others, when in health and under the same circumstances. These facts fall under the daily observation of all farmers. The temperature of the animal body is always much warmer than the surrounding atmosphere, except a few hours at a time in the heat of summer. It requires a considerable consumption of food to maintain this heat, and the colder the air the more heat-producing food is eaten by the animal as a natural consequence. If it cannot get all that it needs, its system must nevertheless keep up the temperature, and this is done first at the expense of the fat, and afterwards of other parts of the body. The animal grows thin, and can endure far less labor or exposure than if well fed. Work causes a similar increased consumption of food to supply the waste of muscle which is worn by the labor. To secure the greatest advantage from a certain amount of food, animals should be sheltered, and the warmer their stables are, the less they will eat. The question to be considered is: How warm may they be kept consistently with health? Fresh air is a necessity to neat cattle and horses, and they will do well in very warm stables if there be good ventilation. The same is true of hogs. Sheep, on the contrary, will not do well if kept very warm. They demand a much freer ventilation, if maintained in good health. When shut up simply for rapid fattening, they feed better and fatten faster if their pens are airy; but when kept for breeding, it is essential that they have but little more than thorough shed protection from the storms and high winds. Statements in regard to cooked food and its great advantage over uncooked, for most classes of stock, are to a very limited extent applicable to sheep. They need open air, (not exposure to storms) and plenty of good food.—*American Agriculturist*.

The Effect of the War on Agriculture.

The war is destined to make great changes in the social condition of American farmers. Hitherto they have not occupied that position which is accorded to agriculturists of older counties. With cheap land, dear labor and low prices, farming has not been as remunerative as many other avocations. Wealth has accumulated in cities and villages rather than in the country, and farmers themselves have not been indisposed to their sons engaging in trade rather than in agriculture. The war will change all this. Trade adds little or nothing to our national wealth. It is true that we must have "middle men"—men who make a living by buying from those who wish to sell, and selling to those who wish to buy—but it is not desirable that so much of the labor of the country should be occupied in this way.

Since the war commenced large fortunes have been made in trade, and this has caused an influx of young men to the cities. The tide, however, is now turning. The war—the most gigantic and expensive of modern times—has absorbed so much of the labor of the country, that the non-producing classes are relatively vastly more numerous than ever before. We produce less and consume more than during a period of peace. Prices are regulated by supply and demand. With the tens and hundreds of thousands that have left the farm for the army, the supply will be less and the demand greater. Prices, therefore, must advance. Trade can not be as profitable, as a whole, as it has hitherto been. The intelligence of the country must be turned to agriculture. It supports all other interests. This has always been the case, but we have, during a long peace, increased so vastly in material prosperity, that those who could supply us with luxuries have obtained a more liberal compensation than those who furnish the mere necessaries of life. This will, in the end, make us poorer. We shall not be able to waste so much labor. The cities will feel their dependence on the country. The importance of agriculture will be felt and acknowledged by all, and if farmers are true to themselves, they will exert a far greater influence than ever before in this country.

Farmers must take a greater pride in their business. They should understand their responsibility and strive to meet it. They must farm more intelligently, keep better stock, raise larger crops, make greater improvements and systematize their labor. This *will* be done. If farmers themselves, or their sons, do not do it—if they do not bring more energy and intelligence to the cultivation of the soil—others will do so. Agriculture will be more profitable than it has hitherto been, and will draw to it the capital and intelligence of the country. Let farmers, and especially farmers sons, ponder this matter.

Let them feel assured that *good* farming will be profitable. Let them have faith in the soil, and in thorough cultivation. Let them not fear to spend money in judicious improvements—in underdraining, in manures, in good implements, in better stock and higher feeding. The soil will prove grateful, and you will certainly get back with interest all that you put into it.—*Genesee Farmer*.

Curing Hams and Sides.

I trim the hams and shoulders in the usual way, except that I cut the leg off close to the ham and shoulder, to have them pack close, and as being worthless smoked; then sprinkle a little fine salt on the bottom of a sweet cask, and pack down the hams and shoulders promiscously, as they will best pack in, and sprinkle a little fine salt on each laying—just enough to make it show white; then heat a kettle of water and put in salt, and stir well until it will bear up a good sized potato, between the size of a quarter and half dollar; boil and skim the brine, and pour it on the ham boiling hot, and cover them all over one or two inches deep with brine, having put a stone on the meat to keep it down. I sometimes use saltpetre, and sometimes do not; consider it useless except to color the meat. I now use my judgment as to the time to take them out of the brine. If the hams are small, they will cure in three weeks; if large, say five weeks; if the meat is packed loose, it will take more brine to cover it, consequently more salt will penetrate the meat in a given time than if it is packed close; on this account, it is useless to weigh the meat and salt for the brine, as the meat must be covered with the brine, let it take more or less. Leave the cask uncovered till cool. When the hams have been in brine long enough, I take them out and leave them in the cellar, if the weather is not suitable to smoke them. I consider clean corn cobs better for smoking meat, than anything I ever tried, and now use nothing else. Continue the smoke until it penetrates the meat, or the skin becomes a dark cherry brown. I then wrap the pieces I wish to keep, in paper, anytime before the bugs or flies have deposited their eggs on them, and pack them down in casks with dry ashes, in the cellar, where both hams and shoulders will keep as good as when packed through the summer or year. Cured in this way, it is hard to distinguish between the shoulder and ham when boiled. A large ham will often taint in the middle, before cold salt or brine will penetrate through.—*Exchange*.

Are Manure Cellars Under Barns Best.

It is very desirable to have manure under cover, that it may continue its fermentation all winter; that it may be protected from the action of sun, wind and rain; and that it may be overhauled and composted with muck or other things. We know of barns constructed so well, and provided with such good ventilation, that the manure below does not seem to have any bad influence upon the cattle or the fodder. Others, however, are defective in some points, and have at times, the rank, close smell of fermentating manure pervading the entire building,—the ammonia being distinctly perceptible in the stalls, and without doubt seriously affecting the health of the stock. This is especially true where a number of horses are stabled. As a general rule it is preferable even in hill-side barns with the stock standing upon the ground floor, to have the manure thrown back of them into a lower and separate apartment, a "manure cellar," with a grouted bottom and pit for containing the liquids, with a pump for throwing the liquid manure over the pile, and so arranged that the whole can be conveniently worked over and mixed with muck, sods, soil, and other vegetable matter. The fumes from the heating manure will thus not interfere with the contents of the barn nor with the health of the stock. Over this manure shed or cellar may be kept the litter for bedding, pumpkins early in the season, tools, etc., and if it can be constructed so as to be accessible to loaded carts, muck may be stored always ready to mix with the manure daily thrown out from the stables.—*American Agriculturist*.

Eggs in Winter.

C. R. informs us how hens may be made to lay in winter when eggs sell at high prices. Usually in spring and summer hens lay well. It would appear then that the nearer the temperature of winter can be made to that of spring, the better the hens will lay. His hen-house in winter is in a cellar with windows on the south side reaching from the top to the bottom. Under the roost is a stone-floor covered with peat or loam a foot and a half deep. Since changing his hens from a cold to a warm shelter, and feeding them with boiled potatoes, flesh, powdered bone, blood, &c., eggs have become abundant. No fowls should be kept over two years, as they lay best when a year old and before. Select roosters from small varieties and different breeds. Bolton Grays are nearest the standard for layers. Years of experience have confirmed our valued correspondent in these views of barnyard fowls. His large and elegant flock of chickens which we saw last summer serve to satisfy us that our correspondent is a most successful poulterer, one who has learned wisdom from practice and experience.—*Boston Cultivator*.

Political.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

Again the blessings of health and an abundant harvest claim our profoundest gratitude to Almighty God. The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory. Mexico continues to be a theatre of civil war. While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time maintained neutrality between the belligerents. At the request of the State of Costa Rica and Nicarauga, a competent engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the river San Juan and the port of San Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties which for a moment excited some political apprehensions, and caused a closing of the inter-oceanic transit route, have been amicably adjusted, and that there is a good prospect that the route will soon be re-opened, with an increase of capacity and adaptation. We could not exaggerate either the commercial or the political importance of that great improvement.

The new liberal constitution of Granada having gone into effect with the universal acquiescence of the people, the government under it has been recognized, and diplomatic intercourse with it has arisen in a cordial and friendly spirit.

The long deferred Are's Island claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged. Mutual payments have been made of payments awarded by the late joint commission for the settlement of claims between the United States and Peru. An earnest and cordial friendship continues to exist between the two countries, and such efforts as were in my power have been used to remove misunderstanding and avert a threatened war between Peru and Spain.

Our relations are of the most friendly nature with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivar, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador, and Hayti. During the past year no difference of any kind has arisen with any of these Republics—but, on the other hand, they sympathize with the United States, and are constantly expressing cordiality and earnestness.

It would be doing injustice to an important State not to acknowledge the directness, frankness and cordiality with which the United States of Columbia have entered into intimate relations with this government.

A claims convention has been constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its session in 1861.

The claim arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig Macedonian, in 1821, has been paid in full by the Government of Chili.

Civil war continues in the Spanish part of San Domingo, apparently without prospect of an early close.

Official correspondence has been fully opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that republic. It may be expected to derive new vigor from American influence, improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States. I solicit your authority to furnish to the Republic a gunboat, at moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by instalments. Such a vessel is needed for the safety of that State against the native African race, and in Liberian hands it would be more effective in arresting the African slave trade than a squadron in our own hands. The possession of the least organized naval force would stimulate a generous ambition in the Republic; and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it, would win forbearance and favor towards the colony from all civilized nations.

The proposed overland telegraph between America and Europe by the way of Bhering's Straits and Asiatic Russia, which was seconded by Congress at the last session, has been begun under very favorable circumstances by an association of American citizens, with the cordial good will and support of this Government, as of those of Great Britain and Russia. Assurances have been received from most of the South American governments of their high appreciation of the enterprise, and their readiness to co-operate in constructing lines tributary to that world-encircling communication.

I learn with much satisfaction that the noble design of a telegraphic communication between the eastern coast of America and Great Britain has been renewed with full expectation of its early accomplishment.

Thus it is hoped that with the return of domestic peace, the country will be able to resume with energy and advantage our former high career of commerce and civilization.

Our very popular and estimable representative in Egypt died in April last. An unpleasant altercation which arose between the temporary incumbent of the office and the government of the Pasha, resulted in a suspension of intercourse. The evil was promptly reached on the arrival of the successor in the consulate, and our relations with Egypt, as well as our relations with the Barbary Powers, are entirely satisfactory.

The rebellion which has so long been flagrant in China, has at last been suppressed, with the co-operating good offices of this Government and of the other western commercial States. The judicial consulate establishment there has become very difficult and erroneous, and it will need legislative requisition for the extension of our commerce and the more intimate intercourse which has been interrupted with the government and people of that vast empire. China seems to be accepting with hearty good will the conventional laws which regulate commercial and social intercourse among the western nations.

Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan, and the anomalous form of its government, the action of that empire in performing treaty stipulations is inconstant and capricious; nevertheless, good progress has been effected by the western powers, moving with enlightened concert. Our own pecuniary claims have been allowed or put in course of settlement, and an inland sea has been re-opened to commerce. There is reason also to believe that these proceedings have increased rather than diminished the friendship of Japan towards the United States.

The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina and Pensacola have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that foreign merchants will consider whether it is not safer and more profitable to themselves, as well as just to the United States to resort to these and other open ports than it is to pursue through many hazards and at vast cost a contraband trade with other ports which were closed, if not by actual military occupation, at least by a lawful and effectual blockade. For myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty of the Executive under the law of nations to exclude enemies of the human race from an asylum in the United States. If Congress should think that proceedings in such cases lack the authority of law, or ought to be further regulated by it, I recommend that provision be made for effectually preventing foreign slave traders from acquiring domicile and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country. It is possible that if it were a now open question the maratime powers, with the light they now enjoy, would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute as they are, and always have been, equally of ships of war and of ports and harbors. Disloyal emissaries have been neither less assiduous nor more successful during the last year, than they were before that time, in their efforts, under favor of that privilege, to embroil our country in foreign wars.

The desire and determination of the Government of the maratime States to defeat that design, are believed to be as sincere and cannot be more earnest than our own; nevertheless, unforeseen political difficulties have arisen, especially in Brazilian and British ports and on the northern boundary of the United States, which have required and are likely to continue to require the practice of constant vigilance, and a just and conciliatiug spirit on the part of the United States, as well as of the nations concerned and their governments.

Commissioners have been appointed, under the treaty with Great Britain, on the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies in Oregon, and are now proceeding to the execution of the trust assigned to them.

In view of the uncertainty of life and property in the region adjacent to the Canadian border, by reason of assaults of desperadoes, committed by inimical and desperate persons who are harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that after the expiration of six months—the period constitutionally stipulated in the existing arrangement with Great Britain—the United States must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament on the Lakes if they shall find that proceeding necessary, and the condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration in connection with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of imports which were temporarily established by the reciprocity treaty of the 5th of June, 1854. I desire, however, to be understood while making this statement, that the colonial authorities of Canada are not deemed to be internationally unjust, or unfriendly towards the United States, but on the contrary there is every reason to expect that, with the approval of the imperial Government, they will take the necessary measures to prevent new incursions across the border. The act passed at the last session for the encouragement of emigration has so far as was possible been put into operation.

It seems to need amendment, which will enable the officers of the government to prevent the practice of frauds against the emigrants, while on their way and on their arrival in the ports, so as to secure them here a free choice of avocations and places of settlement. A liberal disposition towards this great national policy is manifested by most of the European States, and ought to be reciprocated on our part by giving the emigrants effective national protection. I regard our emigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams which are appointed by providence to repair the ravages of internal war, and its wastes of national strength and health. All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present fullness, and to that end the government must, in every way make it manifest that it neither needs nor designs to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their lot in our country.

The financial affairs of the government have been successfully administered during the last year. The legislation of last Congress has beneficially effected the revenue, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed to experience the full effect of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing increased taxation.

The receipts during the year from all sources upon the basis of warrants, signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans and the balance in the Treasury on the first day of July, 1863, were $1,394,796,007 02, and the aggregate disbursements upon the same basis were $1,298,056,101 89, leaving a balance in the Treasury, as shown by the warrants, of $96,739,905 73. Deduct from these amounts the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed, and the amount of issues in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the Treasury were, receipts $884,076,646 77; disbursements 865,234,087,-86, which leaves a cash balance in the Treasury of $18,842,558 71.

Of the receipts there were derived from customs $102,316,152 99; from lands, $588,533 29; from direct taxes, $475,648 96; from Internal Revenue, $104,741,154 10; from miscellaneous sources, $47,-511,448 10; and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including the former balance, 623,443,929 13.

There were disbursed for the civil service $27,505,-599 46; for pensions and Indians, $7,517,930 97; for the War Department, $690,791,842 97; for the Navy Department, $85,733,292 77; for interest of the public debt, $53,685,421 09; making an aggregate of $865,234,087 86; and leaving a balance in the Treasury of $18,842,558 71, as before stated.

For the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, and the general operations of the Treasury in detail, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of moneys required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war, derived from taxation, should be still further increased, and I earnestly invite your attention to this subject, to the end that there may be such additional legislation as shall be required to meet the just expectations of the Secretary.

The public debt on the first day of July last, as appears by the books of the Treasury, amounted to $1,740,690,489.49. Probably, should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by not far from five hundred millions. Held as it is, for the most part by our own people, a substantial branch of national though private property, for obvious reasons, the more nearly this property can be distributed among all the people, the better. To favor such general distribution, greater inducements to become owners might, perhaps, with good effect and without injury, be presented to persons of limited means. With this view, I suggest whether it might not be both competent and expedient for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some feature of public securities might be held by any bona fide purchaser, exempt from taxation and from seizure for debt, under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of so important a privilege.

This would enable every prudent person to set aside a small ann

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1864.

Terms of the Maine Farmer.

$2.50 in advance, or $3.00 if not paid within six months of the date of Subscription.

☞ *These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.* ☜

All payments made by subscribers to the *Farmer* will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt fo moneys remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

NOTICES.

Mr. Jas. Sturgis is now on a collecting and canvassing tour in Cumberland County.

Mr. V. Darling will call on subscribers in Hancock County during the present month.

The President's Message.

The fourth annual Message of President Lincoln communicated to Congress on Tuesday last, will be found in our columns this week. It is a plain unpretending document, so brief in its statements of the operations of the various departments of the Government during the past year, that no abstract of its contents by us would present its several topics more clearly or succinctly before our readers than the President has done in his Message. We commend it therefore to their careful and candid perusal. It may not however be out of place to make special reference to those portions of the Message which treat of the vital questions of the war, and enunciate the principles which will continue to govern the administration in its dealings with the rebellion.

1. The President recommends the passage by Congress of the resolutions which failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote at the last session, submitting to the people of the several States an amendment of the constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States. This question has been passed upon by the people in the recent national election, and in deference to the unmistakable expression of their will in favor of such action, he urges upon those who have heretofore opposed the measure in Congress, to permit its passage during the present session.—That the proposed amendment will go to the States for their action is certain, and the sooner the question is settled the better.

2. It is a reliable indication of the unwavering purpose of the people to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union, that none of the candidates voted for by either party in the recent contest, has ventured to avow any sentiment hostile to its preservation. There has been much aspersion of motives and heated controversy as to which was the true Union party, but in the distinct issue of Union or no Union the politicians have shown an instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people upon this question.

3. The recent election shows, notwithstanding the enormous draft upon the able-bodied population of the country for the last four years to fill our armies, the important fact that the resources of the nation in men have not yet approached exhaustion. A comparison of the election returns of 1860 and 1864 in the loyal States demonstrates this. The vote in these States in 1860 was 3,870,222, in 1864 it was 3,982,071, showing a net increase during three years and a half of war of 111,849 votes, without counting the new States of Kansas and Nevada or the soldiers in the army, who had not the opportunity or were not qualified to vote, making an aggregate of not less than 120,000 more. The important fact is established that we have more men than when the war began; that we are not exhausted nor in process of exhaustion, that we are gaining strength, and may if need be, maintain the contest indefinitely.

4. The President has no faith in any negotiation or peace with Jeff Davis. The insurgent leader would accept no terms short of the dissolution of the Union. His declarations to that effect are explicit and often repeated. We cannot voluntarily yield this, and between him and us the issue is distinct, simple and inflexible. It is an issue that can only be tried by war and decided by victory. The people of the insurgent States can, however, at any moment have peace, simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority.

5. In closing his message the President makes the following emphatic and solemn declaration upon the subject of emancipation:

"In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents, as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, and that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress. If the people should by whatever mode or means make it an executive duty to reinslave such persons, another, not I, must be the instrument to perform it."

☞ A large amount of business is being done by the Portland & Kennebec Railroad, who, with their increased facilities for transporting passengers and freight, seem to be not only meeting the wants of the community, but at the same time also enlarging and widening their means of doing this in a satisfactory manner. Recently two freight trains were sent over the road in one day, from Skowhegan to Boston, upon one of which were twenty-three cars of cattle and sheep brought from towns contiguous to the upper end of the route.

☞ We learn that Major J. W. T. Gardiner has been appointed Disbursing Officer at this post in place of Capt. Holmes, transferred to Portland. Major Gardiner has reported for duty.

The War News of the Week.

The latest intelligence from Sherman through rebel channels, leaves little doubt that his march through Georgia has been practically without opposition, the only fighting being cavalry skirmishes between Kilpatrick and Wheeler. On the 5th inst., he was reported to be within sixty miles of Savannah, which he was expected to reach on the 9th. Not having been obliged to fight his way to the coast, and marching leisurely through the country, obtaining ample supplies of food and forage for his men and horses, Sherman's army will be in excellent condition to cope with any force which may be interposed for the protection and defence of the city. It is the universal opinion of millitary men who are acquainted with the position, that when Sherman reaches Savannah, it will fall without a contest.

Details of Gen. Foster's movement from Hilton Head to co-operate with Sherman's advance, have been received. His march was interrupted near Grahamsville, S. C., on the 30th ult., and a stubbornly contested engagement took place with a strong force of rebels advantageously posted behind earth works. The fighting lasted several hours. Three gallant charges were made upon the rebel entrenchments by our soldiers, but finding them too strong to be easily taken, and not of sufficient importance to compensate for the losses which their capture would involve, Gen. Foster withdrew his command to another equally important position on the Savannah & Charleston railroad, where, at the last accounts, he awaited the development of Sherman's movements.

The reconnoissance recently made by General Gregg's cavalry southward from Petersburg on the line of the Weldon railroad, has been followed by a more important demonstration in the same direction. A force under command of Gen. Warren, consisting of the 5th corps, the 3d division of the 2d corps and two brigades of Gen. Gregg's cavalry, left camp on Wednesday morning last and moved past Stony Creek station to the Notaway river which it crossed in the afternoon on pontoons. The only intelligence received of the progress of the expedition comes through rebel sources. The Richmond *Dispatch* of Friday states that a "heavy force from Grant's army consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry had struck the Petersburg and Weldon railroad at Jarrett's station, thirty-two miles from Petersburg, and were proceeding towards Weldon." We can only conjecture the object of the movement. Incidentally it may be the destruction of an important means of railroad communication between the Southern Atlantic States and the rebel capital, and ultimately to form a junction with our forces at Newbern for an attack on Wilmington. Undoubtedly Grant now feels himself strong enough to undertake such an enterprise. There are no rebel troops in North Carolina adequate to meet the emergency. Lee cannot send a force in pursuit of Warren without dangerously weakening the defence of Richmond, while the latter, destroying the railroads and bridges behind him, can strike with impunity at Raleigh and Wilmington and with the assistance of our fleet, capture and hold securely this last refuge of the rebels on the coast. It will only be a repetition of Sherman's daring movement on a small scale, and we do not see why it may not succeed. Simultaneous operations by Gen. Grant on his extreme left, resulting in the capture of the entrenchments at Hutcher's Run on Friday last, and on the James river, giving our forces an important lodgment near the upper terminus of the Dutch Gap Canal, would seem to give color and consistency to the conjecture we have hazarded. We shall not long be kept in ignorance, however, of the meaning of the movement. Perhaps our telegraphic news of this morning may explain it upon some other hypothesis.

Nothing important has occurred since our last at Nashville. Hood still occupies his position on the south side of the city. There is considerable skirmishing at the outposts, and cannonading occasionally occurs, but our troops are in heavy force and in good position, and the defenses of Nashville are being strengthened. Some fear has been expressed that Hood may attempt the invasion of Kentucky, but the favorable time has already passed for such an enterprise to succeed, even if success were ever probable. We are assured that neither Kentucky nor East Tennessee are in danger, and when Thomas' plans are ripe for offensive action, we may confidently expect an overwhelming defeat, if not the utter annihilation, of the rebel army in Tennessee.

A recent expedition from Vicksburg under Gen. Dana has been attended with complete success. The long bridge over Black river and the Mississippi Central Railroad for thirty miles above that stream were thoroughly destroyed, together with two thousand five hundred bales of cotton and three hundred thousand dollars of other rebel government property.

The exchange of Union and rebel prisoners at Savannah which was interrupted by Sherman's advance, has been resumed at Charleston, and several steamers have arrived at Annapolis during the past week bringing hundreds of our released soldiers. They present a pitiable spectacle of suffering and disease.

Shut Down. Work for the season at the steam saw mill on the east side of the river in this city was suspended on Saturday last. This mill, which is probably one of the best in the State, is owned by Ira D. Sturgis, Esq., one of our most enterprising citizens who thoroughly repaired and refitted it a year ago last summer at a very heavy cost, building in addition to the mill and dry house for lumber, an office, stable and two commodious boarding houses. During the past summer about sixty workmen have been employed in the mill, and the quantity of lumber turned out—most of which has been shipped to Connecticut and Rhode Island—has been considerable. Shingles, clapboards, lathes, and other kinds of short lumber are here manufactured, in addition to different sorts of long lumber. The mill has one gang and one single saw, besides saws for working up short lumber; and is driven by a stationary engine of eighty horse power. Men possessing the energy and business qualities of Mr. Sturgis are a benefit to any community, and we are pleased to learn that he is meeting with the success he so worthily deserves.

☞ As an evidence of the thoroughness and efficiency which has characterized the as yet brief administration of Major Littler, Assistant Provost Marshal General of this State, we may mention the fact that within the past two weeks, about one hundred soldiers who have been confined in the jail in this city for desertion some of them having been there several months, have been properly disposed of and sent to the front; squads under proper officers. There are now hundreds of soldiers who are at home throughout the State being shielded from treatment as deserters behind the certificate of local physicians, who certify that they are unfit for duty—which certificates are forwarded to the office of the Provost Marshal General for this State, in large numbeers. Such a course we are assured will receive countenance no longer. The Major thinks soldiers who are able to engage in the hilarities of social life are able to be sent to the front and is right in saying if all these were sent forward there would be no need of another draft.

☞ The State House has been thoroughly cleansed and brushed up, preparatory to receiving the Legislature. A new carpet has been placed upon the Representative Hall, many of the committee rooms have been provided with new stoves; and other conveniences have been prepared for the members. The legislature assembles on the 4th of January.

The Hard Times.

Some few years ago, when cotton cloth could be bought for from six to ten cents per yard, and flour for from seven to ten dollars per barrel, we used to hear people complain of hard times. Now, when cotton cloth brings from fifty to seventy-five cents per yard, and flour from eleven to fifteen dollars per barrel, and corn for two dollars and ten cents and upwards, per bushel, and a red cent an object of curiosity, and a silver dime a thing of memory and not of sight, we hear the same complaint, intensified sometimes by the anxious inquiry, will they ever be any better? Yes—they are bound to be better in some shape or other. By this we do not wish to convey the idea that the mere coming down of prices will make the times easier if there be not a corresponding condition in other circumstances and contingencies, which are interwoven with and have more or less influence on business. The mere diminution, or increase of prices, are not always the cause of hard times. This hardness, or stringency of which we so often complain, is more dependent upon a lack or want of what may be called an equilibrium among all the departments of labor and business.

When there is a fair ratio or correspondence between the prices or wages of labor, and articles of consumption or necessaries of life, it makes but little difference whether prices rule high or low. One thing is then "set over against another," and all balance each other. For instance—if a common laborer can earn a bushel of corn a day, is it of any consequence whether that corn is marked on the price current at one dollar or five dollars per bushels? Not at all. But if the laborer's wages are but one dollar per day, and a bushel of corn costs him a dollar and a half or two dollars, it makes a wide odds to him, and he may well complain of hard times.

Formerly breadstuffs and the other necessaries of life, as the various articles of subsistence are called, used to govern the wages of the laborer. They were the standards by which prices were regulated, and this makes times more easy, whatever might be the prices thereof. At present there seems to be a new standard for prices or measures of value of articles of subsistence, but not of labor, and that is the price of gold. We are aware that, theoretically, gold and silver coin was considered the measure of value, and in the ordinary and natural course of business they are so, and then all moves on well. Not so now. Gold has become an article of special trade, of speculation, not in reference to its natural connection with business, but as a subject, or rather object, of stock gambling.

It is not necessary to visit the "stock exchange" or "broker's boards" to ascertain this. A very little watching of the reports given every day of the prices of gold, will convince any one of this. You will see it up in the morning, and at evening down fifteen or twenty per cent. lower, and vice versa, and that, too, without any occurrence in the social, commercial or military world to produce any such changes or fluctuations. What is it then but the gambling engineering of the heavy gold dealers that produces these changes? If it were confined to the mere article of gold, it would not make much trouble, but the whole commercial circle, from the dealer in peanuts to the wholesale flour merchant, must take their cue from these gold gamblers, and raise their prices accordingly, and having raised them, are very loth to reduce them in the fall of their guide. That there is a natural cause at the present time for a rise in the value of specie, we admit. The great increase of paper currency of course produces this. But that it naturally, or necessarily, would bring it up to the prices now quoted, is not true in theory or in fact. It must be attributed to the unprincipled speculators, who, taking advantage of the peculiar circumstances in which the country is placed, make the unequal ratio of prices, and therefore the hard times. This cannot last much longer.

From Maine Regiments. From a letter in the Boston *Journal*, written by its correspondent, "Toby Candor," now on a visit to the Army of the Potomac, we learn that the 8th Maine regiment is located near Fort Burnham, named in honor of the late Gen. Burnham, formerly of the 6th Maine, who fell while leading his brigade in the storming of the works last Sept. The regiment has on its rolls 800, 22 f which are present for duty. About 100 recruits have been recently added. Lieut. Col. McArthur is in command, Col. Boynton at Fortress being Monroe. During its term of service, not a member has deserted to the enemy. Near this point, at the extreme front, is the 9th Maine regiment, Col. Granger, who was wounded in the leg at the affair at Drury's Bluff, on the 15th and 16th of last May. The regiment has on its rolls 1100 men, 655 of whom are present for duty. Their camp is regarded as the cleanliest and best laid out of any in the corps. The men live in what are called shebangs, log houses with fly roofs. The 11th Maine regiment is encamped in the same vicinity, on the right of the Newmarket road. It is under the command of Lieut. Col. Hill, and numbers about 400 men; 200 recruits have been recently added.

The term of service of the 12th Maine regiment having expired, Maj. Gen. Sheridan has ordered those officers and men entitled to be mustered out to Portland, where they were waiting discharge, and has organized the re-enlisted men and recruits into a battalion—A, B, C and D, under the command of Lieut. Col. Ilsley of the 12th Maine. The new organization will be known as the 12th Maine Battalion.

The 13th and 15th Maine, who were at Martinsburg, Va., when the late rebel attack was made upon New Creek, Va., were immediately ordered thither, arriving on the 29th ult. Capt. Randall of the 13th, immediately got the guns in working order, and the fort was again put in a condition of defense.

An order from the War Department directs the transfer to and the consolidation of all the enlisted men of the 32d regiment with the 31st regiment Maine volunteers, and all the supernumerary officers to be mustered out. The consolidated force to bear the designation of the latter.

☞ Capt. Thos. G. Whytal, U. S. A., was ordered to this past several weeks since from Alexandria, Va., to fill the position of Assistant Quartermaster, the duties of which had previously been performed successively and satisfactorily by Capt. R. Brinkerhoff and Capt. W. S. Dodge, the present Commissary of Subsistence. Capt. Whytal is a native of Boston, and has been in active service ever since the breaking out of the war. He is a gentlemanly and capable officer, thoroughly conversant with the business of his department and zealous and conscientious in the performance of its duties. Such men are needed for the service of the government.

Sleighing. Everybody was glad to see the snow which fell in considerable abundance on Saturday last, covering up the rough, frozen roads, and making it something of a luxury to travel. The appearance of large numbers of sleighs, and other winter vehicles in our streets, gives assurance that the campaign on runners has commenced; and should the present cold weather continue there will be fine skating at Christmas.

☞ The Eastport *Sentinel*, which was destroyed by the great fire at Eastport in October last, has just made its appearance in a new dress, and looks all the better for having been "burnt out." The enterprise of Bro. Nutt in stocking his office with new material, presses, &c., and issuing his paper in so short a time after the fire, is characteristic of the craft and in the highest degree commendable in him. He deserves to succeed.

Department Reports.

The reports of the several Departments of the Government have been submitted to Congress, brief abstracts of which we present to our readers:

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates the receipts for the fiscal year at $396,000,000, of which $300,000,000 are from internal revenue, and the expenditures at $1,168,256,005, of which there is for the War Department $531,753,191; for the Navy Department $112,219,666; for interest on public debt $127,000,000, and the balance of former unexpended appropriations $350,000,000. This latter amount is likely to remain unexpended at the close of the year, reducing the total to $818,256,005. Deducting therefrom the estimated receipts, and $422,256,005 remain to be provided for by loans. The debt at the close of the fiscal year is estimated at $2,645,320,682. The Secretary says $300,000,000 at least should be realized from internal duties, and suggests the collection of the income tax of all without exemption. In referring to the necessity of providing additional revenue from ordinary sources, he suggests that our public domain and especially that portion of it abounding in precious and other metals, should be made available for the purpose, by appropriating the income received from sales, or from rents or royalty, to the sinking fund for the liquidation of the public debt. He discountenances foreign loans, believing the possible benefit to be derived from them will not counterbalance other odious opposing considerations. He does not believe that a patriotic people, struggling for national existence and possessed of ample means, should compel him to adopt a measure so fraught with injurious consequences as an issue of paper money beyond the limits prescribed. The question, however, is one for the people to decide. They have pronounced for the continuance of the war until the great object shall be accomplished, in unmistakable terms. It is for them further to determine whether the necessary means shall be furnished by way of loan and the circulation be restrained within safe limits, or whether they will prefer to endure the evils of exorbitant prices with a loss of credit in the present, and a debt of needless magnitude entailed upon the future.

The Secretary of the Navy's report shows that the Navy on the 1st of December, consisted of 671 vessels, having a tonnage of 510,393, and carrying 4,000 guns. This is an increase of 83 vessels and 167 guns since December, 1863. The officers and men on duty number 51,000—officers 6,000, men 45,000. The blockade extends along a coast line of 3,549 miles—a greater length than the whole coast of Europe from Cape Trafalgar to Cape North. The iron-clad fleet has increased to 71 vessels. They carry 271 guns—all of heavy metal. The number of prizes captured during the year was 323—88 of which were steamers. The gross proceeds from sales of condemned prizes were $14,393,250, and the expenses $1,237,152. The balance, $13,190,841, was divided equally between the seamen and officers as prize money, and the Government as a naval pension fund. There are 1,609 persons on the naval pension roll. These pensioners receive $189,659 per annum. The pension fund on the 1st of January next, will amount to $7,000,000, yielding an income of $420,000, sufficient for the payment of the entire pension roll. The Navy Department has cost $230,647,261 in four years. Of this aggregate $85,733,292 were expended last year. Mr. Welles enlarges upon the satisfactory condition of the navy, and commends its officers for sustaining its dicipline and efficiency. He alludes to the difficulty of maintaining an effective blockade of Wilmington, and says the navy is ready to engage in its capture as soon as there is a land force to co-operate. The withdrawal of a large portion of our land forces from the siege of Charleston, has necessarily put a stop to serious demonstrations against the city for the present. The destruction of the pirate Alabama is alluded to at length, but no intimation is given of the policy of the Government in regard to the case of the Florida. He makes honorable mention of Lieut. Wm. B. Cushing, who effected the destruction of the rebel ram Albermarle, and recommends the promotion of Admiral Farragut to the rank of Vice Admiral.

The report of the Postmaster General represent the financial condition of the Department as much more favorable than it ever was before the war. From 1851 to 1861, the average annual receipts of the Department were $8,745,282 62, and the average annual expenditures were $14,482,008 44, showing an annual excess of expenditures over receipts of $5,736,725 82. From 1862 to 1864, the average annual receipts were $10,871,530 97, and the expenditures $11,694,785 72, thus reducing the average annual deficiency to $823,254 75. For the year ending the 30th June, 1864, the deficiency amounted to only $206,532 42, the revenue being $12,438,253 78, and the expenditures $12,644,786 20. Thus the Department has almost become self-supporting. The Postmaster General thinks that no appropriation for deficiencies will be required for the year 1866. During the last fiscal year, 334,054,610 postage stamps, 26,644,300 stamped envelopes, and 1,574,400 newspaper wrappers were issued, of an aggregate value of $10,974,329 50. No suggestion is made for a change in the present rates of postage, which are presumed to be adequate to the exigencies of the department.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue expresses the opinion that the present year's revenue, including the additional income tax will amount to at least $265,000,000. If it is desirable to increase this to $300,000,000, he recommends a tax on sales of one half of one per cent, to make up the deficiency, to be imposed for one year only, as after that time the present tax lists will yield the required amount. The only important changes recommended by the Commissioners are taxes on petroleum and on tobacco in the leaf. The estimated receipts of the special income tax for 1864 are $35,000,000. The tax paid by National Banks during the first seven months of the current fiscal year, amounts to $164,461 21.

Electoral College of Maine. On Tuesday last the electoral college of this State met at the State House and organized by the choice of Hon. John B. Brown of Portland, as President; Joseph B. Hall, Esq., of Portland, Secretary; Gilman Turner of Augusta, Messenger; and Rev. Mr. Brown, of Augusta, Chaplain.

William P. Frye, Esq., of Lewiston, was chosen Elector to fill the vacancy created by the absence of Hon. T. A. D. Fessenden, who is in New Orleans.

On Wednesday the Electors met and cast their seven ballots for Abraham Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson for Vice President.

Hon. J. W. Porter of Burlington, was appointed Messenger to convey the vote of the State to Washington.

☞ The Bath *Times* states that rich mines of iron have been partially opened in Arrowsic—near Bath—and that a company has been organized to work them. The ore has been analysed and is found to be of the usual richness. The *Times* says from the convenience of transportation, it is stated that the ore can be quarried and carried to the landing on the Kennebec river, at a cost of $1 per ton.

☞ We are informed by J. W. Clapp, Esq., the general ticket agent of the Portland & Kennebec railroad, that through tickets are now sold to all stations on the line of the Maine Central railroad at the ticket offices of the Portland & Kennebec railroad, Portland excepted.

Editor's Table.

The Patriot Boy; or the Life and Career of Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell. By Rev. P. C. Headly. Illustrated. New York, W. H. Appleton, 92 Grand St., 1864, pp. 278.

Distinguished no less as a philosopher and a christian citizen than as a soldier and a patriot, the life and career of Gen. Mitchell affords a most worthy example for the youth of America, who will all hail with delight the record of his life presented to them in this volume. It is written in an entertaining manner, finely illustrated, and will be one of the most attractive books for presents at the approaching holidays. The volume forms one of a series entitled the "Young American's Library of Modern Heroes," of which the next issue will be a life of Ericsson, the distinguished inventor.

Sold in this city by C. A. Pierce.

The Atlantic for December closes the fourteenth volume of this representative American Magazine. It has contributions from Longfellow, J. T. Trowbridge, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Whittier, D. A. Wasson, Edmund Kirke, Mrs. Stowe, Fitz Hugh Ludlow, H. D. Thoreau, Caroline Cheseboro, Kate Field and Dr. O. W. Holmes. The publishers promise several additional attractions for the new year, among them a new story by Ike Marvel. Now is a good time to subscribe. Terms 4.00 per annum, 35 cts. single copy. Address Ticknor & Fields, Boston Mass.

The Edinburgh Review—American Edition—for October, contains nine articles, all of which are marked by a familiary with the topic under discussion, and contain much valuable information. Angus, Coniferous Trees, and Man and Nature, will each repay perusal. The other articles, which we have not read, are as follows: Archbishop Whateley; Co-Operative Societies in 1864; French Anti-Clerical Novels; Life of Marshal Saxe; Browning's Poems; The Five Year Old Parliament. New York: L. Scott & Co. American Publishers, 38 Walker St.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. Contents for November: My Latest Vacation Excursion; Tony Butler, Part XIV; Enoch Arden; The History of our Lord; Reflections of Cornelius O Dowd, Part X; Banting on Corpulence; The Three-foot Rule; General McClellan. New York: L. Scott & Co., 38 Walker St., $3 per year.

The November number of the Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, is embellished with a portrait of Maria, Queen of Bavaria, and contains a dozen articles giving the cream of the foreign magazines and reviews. It is a work we can heartly recommend to those who wish to keep posted in regard to the current literature of Europe. W. H. Bidwell, 5 Beekman street, New York. Terms $5 per annum.

Harpers' Magazine commences its Thirtieth Volume with the first instalment of J. S. C. Abbott's "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men," finely illustrated, and also the opening chapters of Wilkie Collins' new story "Armadale." The number also contains an interesting variety of good articles in prose and verse. For sale in this city by Charles A. Pierce, Water street.

The Ladies Repository closes the year in fine style, giving two steel plate engravings and a large amount of choice reading in the December number. The price of the magazine has been raised to $3.50 per year; and considering the high price of materials and the merits of the publication it is cheap at the price. Cincinnati: Poe & Hitchcock, Publishers.

The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs and Cultivator's Almanac for 1865, full of good things for all interested in rural matters is for sale in this city by Charles A. Pierce Water Street. Price 30 cts. per copy.

The Continental closes its sixth volume with the December number. The articles therein are from writers of acknowledged ability, and upon topics that entitle them to receive the attention of all intelligent readers. Terms $3.00 per year. John. B. Trow, 50 Green St., New York.

The Hygienic Cook-Book: Containing receipts for making Bread, Pies, Puddings, Mushes, and Soups; with directions for cooking vegetables, canning Fruits &c. By Miss Mattie M. Jones. New York, Miller & Browning 15 Laight St. 1864. A pamphlet of forty-eight pages well described by the title given in full above.

A New Army Corps. Orders have been issued from the War Department for raising and organizing a new army corps to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Hancock, now of the 2d corps. It is to be designated the "First Corps," and the organization is to be completed on the 1st of January. Enlistments for this corps are to be made exclusively of able-bodied men, who have served honorably not less than two years, and therefore not subject to draft. Recruits will be furnished transportation to Washington, and will be credited to the town in which they or their families reside, and in addition to the town and State bounties, will be paid a special bounty of $300 by the Government upon being mustered into the service. Each recruit who preserves his arms to the end of his term of service, may retain them as his own, upon being honorably discharged. A splendid opportunity for our returned veterans to re-enter the service. We learn that Major Littler, the efficient Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, is taking active measures to secure enlistments for this new and popular corps in the several Districts of the State.

Military Appointments. The following military commissions were issued from the office of the Adjutant General last week:

20th Regiment.—1st Sergt Joseph Walker, Atkinson, 2d Lieut Co D, vice Sanborn, promoted; 1st Sergt Albert E Titus, Union, 2d Lieut Co E vice Hogue, resigned; 1st Sergt Hezekiah Long, Thomaston, 2d Lieut Co F, vice Getchell promoted; 1st Sergt James C Rundlett, Pittston, 2d Lieut Co G, vice Simonton, discharged; Sergt Major Edmund R Sanborn, Legrange, 2d Lieut Co H, vice Bickford, promoted; 1st Sergt Aaron M Andrews, Camden, 2d Lieut Co I, vice Morse, promoted; 1st Lieut Howard L Prince, Cumberland, Capt Co A vice Keene, killed in action; 2d Lt Chas R Shorey, Waterville, 1st Lieut Co A, vice Prince, promoted; Quartermaster Sergt Samuel L Miller, Waldoboro, 2d Lieut Co A, vice Shorey promoted.

29th Regiment.—Sergt Henry H Kalloch, D, Ashland, 1st Lieut Co D, vice King, promoted; Sergt Charles H Jumper, K, Lewiston, 2d Lieut Co D, vice Haskell, time expired; Sergt Jas Gillespie, Fort Kent, 2d Lieut Co K, vice Green, promoted; 2d Lieut Chas B Fillebrown, Winthrop, 1st Lieut Co C, vice Stanley resigned; 1st Sergt Henry M Smith, B, Portland, 2d Lieut Co C, vice Fillebrown, promoted; Com Sergt Chas H Pettingill, Auburn, 2d Lieut Co I, vice Hoyt killed in action.

1st Regiment Cavalry.—Sergt Edward Jordan, Bangor, 2d Lieut Co M, vice Farwell, transferred; Sergt Major James W Poor, Belfast, 1st Lieut Co B, vice Coleman, time expired.

6th Battery, Mounted Artillery—1st Lieut Wm H Rogers, Stockton, Capt, vice Dow, discharged for disability.

☞ The following is the official statement of the Congressional vote in the State:

1st District—Lynch 15,096, Sweat, 12,578, John B. Brown, Reuben G. York, and Sam'l Anderson one each.

2d District—Perham 12,830, Anderson 8,344, Eben H. Pillsbury 1.

3d District—Blaine 14,055, Gould 6,727, W. D. Baker 3, John Carney, 19; A. H. Abbott 21, D. B Fuller 16, A. P. Gould 5, A G. H. Wood 1.

4th District—Rice 10,802, Madison, 6,983, Milton E. Shaw 112, J. H. Pullen 78, Jos. W. Porter 29, Andrew J. Comstock 38.

5th District—Pike 12,553, White 8,867, Eugene Hale 7, F. A. Pike, 34, J. G. Blaine 16, Mark H. Lufkin 118, Benj. B. Ferguson 36.

☞ Hon. Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, late Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed by the President to the Chief Justiceship of the U. S. Supreme Court in place of Judge Taney, deceased. The appointment has been confirmed by the Senate.

☞ Wm. S. Cochran, Esq., of Rockland, late Bank Commssioner of the State, an energetic and widely known business man and politician, died in that city on Wednesday of last week, at the age of 48 years.

Congressional Summary.

The second session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress commenced on Monday, Dec. 5th.

The Senate, in the absence of the Vice President was called to order by Mr. Clark of New Hampshire. Hon. N. A. Farwell of Maine elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Fessenden was sworn in and took his seat.

Mr. Sherman offered a bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the construction of sixteen revenue cutters on the lakes.

House.—The Speaker called the House to order at 12 o'clock. One hundred and fifty members were present.

Messrs. Washburne, Pendleton and Fenton were appointed a committee on the part of the House, to join the Senate Committee and inform the President that a quorum of both houses had assembled, and were ready to receive any communication from him.

The credentials of the five members elect from Louisiana were presented and referred to the Committee on elections.

Mr. Pendleton offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate the report of Col. Thomas McKay, of the interview between himself and General Howell Cobb, June 14, 1864, on the banks of the Chickahominy, by authority of the War Department, on the subject of the exchange of prisoners. Laid over.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Senate.—At one o'clock the President's Message was received and read. The reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury and Navy were also received and read.

A resolution was adopted requesting the President to furnish information concerning any proposition or overture recently made by British subjects in aid of the rebellion.

House.—Mr. Stevens of Penn., introduced a bill to prohibit the exportation of gold and silver coin. Also a bill to prevent gold and silver coin from being paid or accepted for a greater value than their real or current value, and for preventing any note or bill issued by the United States from being received for a smaller sum than is herein specified. Also a joint resolution in relation to the tax on tobacco. These bills were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Boutwell of Massachusetts introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs consider the expediency of reporting a bill prohibiting the transport of goods, wares or merchandise to any portion of the territory of the United States in possession of persons engaged in rebellion, and beyond the lines of the United States, and prohibiting the sale of goods, wares or merchandise to persons resident upon said territory occupied by rebels in arms by any person not connected with the army or navy of the United States, nor otherwise in the service or employment of the United States, either upon credit, or by payment in money or foreign exchange.

The President's Message was received and referred to the Committee on the State of the Union. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

Senate.—Mr. Morgan presented the credentials of Messrs. Smith and Cutler, Senators elect from Louisiana. He did not propose that they should be sworn in now, but when the Committee were announced he should move that the whole matter be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House.—Mr. Blaine of Maine moved to re-consider the vote of reference of yesterday, whereby a bill was offered by Mr. Stevens to prohibit gold gambling was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Blaine said the effect of the introduction of the bill and action of the House had caused a rise of 12 per cent. on gold.

Mr. Stevens defended his bill, and moved to table Mr. Blaine's motion. Lost.

Mr. Blaine's motion was then carried—65 against 41. Mr. Blaine moved to lay the bill on the table—carried, 73 against 53.

A bill was introduced giving sailors the benefit of the Naturalization Act. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Resolutions were adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure justice to the soldiers who enlisted for unexpired terms, but have been held for three years.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of dispensing with bounties and raising the soldiers' pay.

A motion was adopted instructing the Ways and Means committee to enquire into the expediency of fixing an advalorem tax on all sales of merchandize of every description. Adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 8.

Senate.—Mr. Davis gave notice that he would introduce to-morrow a joint resolution for the restoration of the Union and peace, and for vindicating the constitution and guaranteeing the rights of citizens of the several States.

The Standing Committees of the Senate were chosen, and that body adjourned to Monday.

House.—The joint resolution explanatory of so much of the Internal Revenue as refers to duty on cigars, was reported back from the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Brooks suggested that the bill be postponed. Debate ensued, several members urging that as the law is now construed, the Government was kept out of immense sums of revenue by evasions of the cigar tax.

The subject was postponed until Monday.

A message was received from the President that Capt. Winslow and Lieut. Cushing on the Navy Committee.

The various branches of the President's message were referred to the Standing Committees.

The Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law denationalizing persons who go abroad to escape the draft, and requiring application for naturalization to be restored to citizenship. Adjourned to Monday.

From the Second Maine Cavalry. The 2d Maine cavalry is still encamped near Warrenton Navy Yard, at Barrancas, Florida. A letter in the Portland *Press*, says the men have constructed a very pleasant camp, having made raids for lumber on neighboring houses, expecting to remain where they are through the winter. The writer says:

"The command is in excellent health, there being less than fifty sick in hospital and about the same number in quarters. The arrival of fresh vegetables from the North and cold weather has brought about this favorable result. The duties are pretty arduous just now, as we have to furnish a large daily detail for the trenches. Gen. Bailey is taking every precaution to defend the place and is making many improvements; erecting two large store-houses and a fine wharf which have been much needed here. A few days since Lieut. Col. Spurling, with detachments from this and other regiments, in all a force of about seven hundred men, made a dash on Milton. His object was to capture a force of Cavalry, which was only frustrated by a disobedience of orders on the part of a co-operating force. The rebels were routed and thirteen of their number taken prisoners. On the return he destroyed many buildings and a considerable amount of stores, also bringing away over one hundred thousand feet of valuable lumber. Col. Woodman commands the 4th Brigade Cavalry Division, which comprises the 2d Maine and first Fla. Cavalry.—This leaves the regiment in command of Lt. Col. Spurling, who is constantly in the saddle either scouting or raiding. His skillful daring and bravery have won for him an enviable name int he Department.

Capt Johnson and Lieut. Vose, with a detail of fifty men, are with Gen. Granger near Mobile. Quite a number have recently gone North on a sixty days leave of absence, to recruit their health. Quartermaster Miliken and Capt. Haskell are of this number.

A good Wine needs no Puff. When George IV., King of England, was Prince Regent, he was celebrated for his admirable knowledge of good wine. His vaults were stocked with the choicest vintages of Europe. He had one wine, a rarity of its kind—and of this only a dozen bottles left. These were destined for a grand diplomatic banquet. The wine was ordered to be decanted—but every bottle had vanished. In affright the Prince's steward had recourse to a vintner of his acquaintance; but what was his horror when he learned that such a wine was not to be found in the market. The wine dealer requested his friend, however, to go back and search if one bottle had been left. To his joy the steward found one. With this he returned to the vintner, who bade him call at a stated hour. He did so and received a dozen bottles of wine, with this caution, that it was to be drunk before twelve hours. The imposition was never discovered.

Calling on a friend of ours of the American legation, the other day, he invited us to a glass of wine. We complimented his taste in the choice of so rich a port, but were astonished when he assured us it was an American vintage called Speer's wine. It was rich, juicy and high-flavored, possessing none of the peculiarities which distinguish the manufactured sugared wines and cider champagnes. He told us the proprietor, Mr. A. Speer of new Jersey, U. S. A., had been awarded a gold cup by the American Institute for the excellence of his wine. This is a new phase in the produce of America—a wine country.—*Dickens' "All the Year round."*

We quote the above with pride that we do produce one wine in this country that Europeans acknowledge superior to their own production.

☞ Col. Henry G. Thomas son of Hon. W. W. Thomas of Portland, has been appointed Brigadier General upon recommendation of Gen. Burnside, for uniform good conduct and particularly for his conspicuous gallantry before Petersburg, on the 30th of July last.

☞ We learn that parties from Boston have been prospecting about a locality known as "Rice's Rips" on the Messalonskee about a mile below West Waterville village, with the view to the erection of a woolen mill.

☞ Hon. James P. Speed of Kentucky has been appointed and confirmed as Attorney General in place of Hon. Edward Bates of Missouri, resigned.

Latest Telegraphic News.

LATEST FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

HE WAS TWENTY-FIVE MILES FROM SAVANNAH.

Gen. Foster's Scouts Communicate with Sherman.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

RUMOR OF A FIGHT AT JARRETT'S STATION.

WARREN GAINS A VICTORY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. A despatch from City Point, dated 11th, says:

The latest in Richmond papers of yesterday, 10th, states that on the 7th inst., Sherman was east of Ogechee river, twenty-five miles from Savannah, moving on the city.

Sherman had marched his army on the 6th eighteen miles.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12. The *Bulletin* has the following:

The steamer Dougal arrived this afternoon from the South Atlantic blockading squadron, having left Port Royal on the 7th.

The combined naval and land expedition proceeded from Port Royal under Dahlgren and Foster, Dec. 6th, up Broad river their object being to destroy Pocotaligo bridge on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah. The Dougal accompanied the expedition to Fancy Creek, but did not go further. There were seven gunboats in the expedition, and soon after reaching a proper position they opened a heavy fire.

A force was landed, and before evening the bridge was reached and destroyed. Our troops then entrenched for such future operations as might be needed.

Of the success of the grand object of the expedition there can be no doubt.

Gen Foster's scouts had communicated with Sherman, who was marching on Savannah The belief was that Sherman would be in Savannah Wednesday 14th.

The Pocotaligo bridge is about 35 miles from Savannah. This bridge having been destroyed and Sherman having cut the other railroad communications, Savannah can not be relieved by any reinforcements from any point north.

HEADQUARTERS Army of Potomac, December 10.

The demonstration made yesterday towards Hutcher's run by a division of the 2d corps and some cavalry did not result in bringing on an engagement, with the exception of a skirmish at the crossing on the Vaughan road, and another in the afternoon near the Armstrong House.

No fighting of consequence took plack, the rebels falling back as our troops advanced.

The object of the move was evidently to keep them from sending a force to intercept Warren, and it is believed to have been successful. Our loss in the affair was 125 killed and wounded.

At two o'clock this afternoon the command was ordered to return, and to-night the troops are back in their old camps.

Nothing positive has been heard from Warren. Rumor has it that he had a fight at Jarrett's Station on the Weldon Railroad, in which he gained the victory and was pressing the enemy.

The troops suffered much last night from a change in the weather. Yesterday afternoon a severe storm of hail, rain and snow set in, freezing hard. This morning the entire country was covered with a sheet of ice. To night it is raining, and the roads are all in a very bad condition.

It is believed that General Warren will have no difficulty in reaching his destination notwithstanding the weather.

(Signed) W. D. McGREGON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12. The *Commercial's* special Washington despatch says:

Advices from City Point state that a storm was raging there yesterday.

It is reported that one of Lee's communications has been cut by our troops.

The Record of the War.

The War in Georgia---Sherman's March---Foster's Demonstration on the Savannah and Charleston Railroads---Destitution at Milledgeville.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 4. A returned prisoner on the Gen. Lyon reports that Sherman's cavalry was within six miles of Savannah on the 30th ult. Savannah was being fortified as fast as possible. Every negro and every cart in the city were at work on the fortifications. Four trains with rebel soldiers had arrived on the Gulf Railroad. There was no report of any disaster to any portion of Sherman's forces.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 30th contains no telegraph news from any quarter. The following are editorial items on the situation:

"Reliable advices received yesterday indicate that Gen. Sherman has made little or no progress with his main body during the last day or two. He is still on the railroad, some distance beyond Millen, and apparently replenishing his commissariat for the journey before him. His men and animals must be desperately jaded by this time and but little prepared for the trials to come. We still believe his intention is to reach the coast, if possible, by that route which presents the least danger of a fight.

It is reliably reported that a force of about 1000 men was landed yesterday forenoon from the Yankee fleet at Boyd's Landing on Broad river, S. C., eight miles distant from the Savannah and Charleston railroad. A portion of this command approached the railroad later in the day, but subsequently retired. Preparation, believed to be ample, has been made to meet them should they attempt to cut the road, which it is believed they would do last night.

Our loss at Griswoldville, the Macon *Telegraph* sets down at 614 in killed, wounded and missing.

To Mr. Collins, Mayor of Macon.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA. Nov. 25. Our citizens have been utterly despoiled by the Yankee army. Send us bread and meat, or there will be great suffering among us. We have no mules or horses. What you send must be to-night by wagon trains. The railroad bridge and the bridge across the Oconee have been burned. The State House, Executive Mansion and factory are still left us. Send us relief at once.

(Signed,) R. B. DEGRAFFENSCID. Mayor of Milledgeville.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9. The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 1st believes Sherman's army has reached Millen and separated into two columns, one marching toward Savannah and the other returning toward Augusta. The latter movement is undoubtedly a feint to protect his rear. It is too late to menace Augusta, and Sherman's main body is too far South. He will do one of two things, either go straight to Beaufort or to Savannah and then attack Charleston by land, or he will join Grant in an attack on Richmond. He has met with very little resistance in his march through Georgia.

From the Shenandoah---Successful Foraging Excursion.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6. The *Tribune's* Shenandoah Valley dispatch of the 4th says an expedition under Gen. Merritt, absent about a week, in Loudon Valley, has just returned with 2000 head of cattle, sheep and hogs, and left the whole region over which he passed without hay or forage of any kind. All barns containing hay were burned and the haunts of Mosby and his gang thoroughly cleaned out. These results in Loudon Valley, which has been Mosby's lurking place, are of the utmost importance.

The Late Rebel Raid into West Virginia---Union Raid into North Carolina---Results of Gen. Gregg's Expedition in Lee's Rear.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6. The rebel papers claim that in the raid into Western Virginia they captured 800 prisoners, 8 cannon, 200 wagons and ambulances, 800 small arms, 1500 horses, 1500 head of cattle, and a great amount of other property at Piedmont and New Creek.

A successful raid by East Tennessee Unionists into Western North Carolina on the 20th ult., is reported by the rebels. They carried off considerable property.

The serious, damaging effect of Gen. Gregg's expedition to Lee's army is conceded by the Richmond papers, and has a military importance beyond the mere capture of prisoners and destruction of property.

From Tennessee---Rebel Movements in Front of Nashville---Gallant Affair at Murfreesboro'---Ten Rebel Generals killed at Franklin.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 6. Capt. Forrest of the rebel cavalry corps was captured to-day while taking observations of our works. The rebels have taken posession of the hill near Hyde Ferry road and are planting a battery upon it.

There has been heavy firing since 4 P. M. to-day. The guns of Fort Negley are shelling the rebel force in their front to prevent the enemy erecting batteries. The river is 6¼ feet deep on the shoals, but is falling.

A flag of truce was received to-day from Hood. The bearer of the flag had a letter from Hood stating that he had a large number of prisoners, which he proposed to exchange for an equal number in our hands.

Gen. Thomas replied that all his prisoners had been sent north, consequently they were beyond his control, therefore he was unable to make the change.

Yesterday a body of rebels attacked the Block House near Murfreesboro'. They were gallantly fought by the garrison, and a body of troops were sent by Milroy from Murfreesboro' who attacked the rebels with such effect that they were driven off in confusion, losing six pieces of artillery, and a number of prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 7. The *Jornal's* Nashville dispatch of the 6th says the rebels lost at Franklin ten General officers. Among those not previously reported are Generals Covan and Quarles. Cheatham escaped capture only by the fleetness of his horse.

Sherman's Campaign---Gen. Foster's Cooperative Movements---Rebel Report of the Battle at Grahamsville.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. The Savannah *Republican* of the 1st says it mentioned in a previous issue that a force of Federals had landed in Broad river and was advancing on the railroad in the direction of Grahamsville. During the night the Confederates had transported an effective force to that point, which, uniting with that already on the ground, marched forward on the 30th, under Gen. Smith, of the Georgia State troops to meet them. The Federal troops numbered 5000 men with sixteen pieces of artillery. Smith attacked the rebels at a place called Honey Hill, three miles from Grahamsville. The Confederates had only fourteen hundred muskets and seven pieces of artillery. The fight lasted until dark. The *Republican* says they repulsed every attack and finally drove the Federals' right and centre, but the left stood unmoved at the close of the action. The rebels received reinforcements, but notwithstanding their boasting they admitted that it was a drawn battle. The *Republican* says last night (the 30th), seven or eight transports loaded with Federal troops were rapidly ascending the Broad river, which gives the assurance that the fight will be renewed to-day.

NEW YORK, Dec 7. Fresh Southern papers show a continuance of the fight both in Sherman's front and in South Carolina. An immense number of proclamations have been issued by Governors and Mayors, calling upon everybody to shoulder a musket and report to the front, but in Charleston it appears that these proclamations are fruitless.

From Port Royal---Union Account of the Battle of Grahamsville.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8. By the steamer Trade Winds we have Port Royal advices of the 4th.—The *Palmetto Herald* says that on the 29th ult., an expedition left Port Royal and went up Broad river accompanied by several gunboats. The troops landed at Boyd's Point and proceeded inland several miles, meeting rebel pickets only.

The next morning the enemy appeared in force on the road leading to Grahamsville with cavalry, infantry and artillery. We advanced and drove them back gradually to a battery and intrenchments, where they made a stand.

A hot engagement of 7 hours ensued, during which there were charges and counter charges on each side, meeting with considerable loss. Night put a stop to the fighting, the lines on both sides remaining the same. We took a few prisoners and lost a few.

Our casualties are variously estimated at from 600 to 1000. During the evening we fell back a short distance unpursued, and since then an advance has been made in another direction.

Sherman's March---The Main Army Passed Millen---Rumors and Statements of the Rebel Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8. The *Herald's* Washington special dispatch says the Government has reliable information that Sherman's main army had on Friday or Saturday last passed Millen without having had an engagement with the enemy, except the two or three skirmishes of small detachments already reported. Having passed that place he will have no opposition between him and that point on the sea coast for which he originally set out, and where supplies for him will be found when he arrives.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 5th says Sherman's army has passed Millen without entering the town, and the column which has been lingering for some time in the neighborhood of Macon has left the country and gone off to the main body. It is unable to say where the main body is, but presume it is in the column which is said to have passed Millen. Neither can it say where the main body is going, but it believes Sherman is making all speed for Brunswick, on the coast, and may reach there with some of his army, but before he reaches Blue Water he will have to fight one or two General actions.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 5th says it is not known where Sherman is. It is not certain that he has yet reached Millen, though the fact is assumed. At 4 P. M., last Friday the telegraph operator at Millen announced that Sherman was within four miles of that place.—Nothing has been heard from there since. He had been within 30 miles of Millen for a week.

From the Army of the Potomac---Movement Toward Stony Creek Station by the Second and Fifth Corps---The Army Heavily Reinforced.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9. The Press has a special dispatch from City Point, dated yesterday, stating that the Second and Fifth Corps were massed on Tuesday afternoon and night near the Jerusalem Plank Road, and on Wednesday morning marched toward Stony Creek Station.

Our troops are very enthusiastic. Our main army having been fully reinforced recently, the advance of the above-named corps does not weaken it.

From Tennessee---No Change in the Position.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 9 The Journal's special despatch of the 8th says:

There has been no change in the general situation.

Skirmishing has been going on in front of the 4th corps, and the enemy has been driven back to his old line, and but a few casualties resulted.

Prisoners report Cheatham in command of the rebel right, Lee the centre, and Stewart the left. They say Lee has four batteries of four guns each, in position.

A rebel brigade had left in the direction of Murfreesboro, but it is not known whether for the purpose of foraging or to attack Murfreesboro.

One of our batteries on Steadman's front opened this morning, but elicited no reply.

Rebel Account of Sherman's Operations---He is Moving in the direction of Savannah.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. Information from City Point to-day says Southern papers (dates not given) report that Sherman has abandoned the shortest route for Augusta, and appears to be drifting towards Savannah. He was delaying for the purpose of gathering supplies, while his territorial range was not too contracted by the operations of Wheeler.

The Augusta Constitutionalist thinks that Sherman will not for a moment hesitate as to the point to be attacked, or the road to it; saying that the enemy broke camp at Somesville early on the morning of the 2d instant, abandoning the shortest route to Augusta, and moving by a new route, in the direction of Savannah.

The same paper lays out the following campaign for Sherman, as being the most natural.

With his forage and provision trains full, he will pass his entire army to Millen, then throwing his cavalry in the rear, he will put the wagon trains between two wings of his army, and then march in compact column steadily, but cautiously, on Savannah. The Ogeeshee and its few crossings and terrible swamps on his right, and Savannah river, and its equally swampy banks on the left, both his flanks will be most securely covered.

Thus situated, he has to march over 80 miles to the city. Traveling at the rate averaged since leaving Atlanta, he will reach there by the 9th, provided he should not be checked by the way.

Admiral Porter Reports Destruction of a Blockade Runner.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. Rear Admiral Porter, witing to the Navy Department from on board the flag-ship Malvern, off Norfolk, Va., Dec. 7th, reports that on the morning of the 3d, the U. S. steamer Emma drove a large 2 stack steamer on shore off the entrance of Cape Fear river.

The Blockade runner was afterwards destroyed by the guns of a portion of the fleet.

Later from Gen Sherman---His Advance Reported Skirmishing with the Outposts of Savannah---Accounts from Rebel Sources.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10. Rebel papers say that Sherman's advance on the 6th, was reported skirmishing with the outposts of Savannah, and it is expected he would reach that point by the 9th.

NEW YORK, 11. The Augusta Chronicle of the 4th inst., says:

The fact that Sherman's army has reached Millen settles the question that his direction is towards Savannah. His route, however, is yet to be determined. He may move his whole army direct on Savannah by the old road from Augusta, or he may move across Scriven county and Beaufort district in South Carolina, crossing the Savannah river so as to form a junction with Foster at Grahamsville.

The point to be gained by the capture of Grahamsville, was to cut off reinforcements from Augusta to Savannah. This would place Savannah at his mercy, as he would use Fort Royal for a base, and then proceed to the ultimate object of his campaign—the capture of Savannah or perhaps Charleston. He would hardly risk a battle before Savannah, with only the supplies he had on hand. He will first secure a base, and that will be Grahamsville and Port Royal.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 8th inst., says: "The last accounts represented Sherman at Millen, from that point he has three harbors at about an equal distance, viz: Beaufort, Savannah and Darien. It was believed he would yet endeavor to reach Foster at Grahamsville, and failing in that try to capture Savannah."

The Savannah Republican says:

"When Gov. Brown fled from Milledgeville he took all his property of every description, even cabbages! but was not so diligent in looking after the State property. All the powder of the State he left behind, also 3000 stand of arms, all of which fell into the hands of the enemy."

From Virginia---Successful Advance near Dutch Gap Canal---Reconnoisance on our Left---The Enemy Driven from their Position at Hutcher's Run.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10. The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac correspondent says: on Wednesday last, owing to the annoyance by firing upon the working parties at Dutch Gap Canal, portions of two colored regiments of infantry and a section of Martin's 5th regular artillery, under Gen. B. C. Ludlow, crossed to the north side of the James river and drove the rebels back and effected a lodgment at the upper terminus of the canal, where they entrenched themselves, thus protecting the laborers on the canal.

HEADQUARTERS Army of the Potomac, Dec. 9. Another reconnoissance was made this morning along the Vaughan road toward Hutcher's Run, over the same route our cavalry went yesterday.

The videttes of the enemy were driven across the run, when a sharp fire was opened on our advance from a line of breastworks on the opposite side. After some skirmishing to discover the strength of the enemy a charge was made across the run, and the works carried by assault, but not until the rebels had made good their retreat up the south bank.

The impression is that they had no large force in the vicinity, otherwise a more stubborn resistance to our advance would have been made.

From Tennessee---Situation Wednesday---Our loss at the Battle of Franklin---Gallant Fighting of a Colored Regiment.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 10. The situation is unchanged.

In front of the 4th corps not a shot had been fired up to two o'clock this afternoon. Since that hour some slight skirmishing has occurred.

The weather here is very cold. About two inches of snow fell yesterday and last night.—The river is five feet deep on the shoals and rising.

The Federal loss in the battle of Franklin as ascertained by official report is greater than at first supposed. It ammounts to 110 officers and 2047 men killed, wounded and missing, a large part of whom are slightly wounded and are in hospital.

Col. Johnson, commander of the 44th colored infantry, has received from the General commanding the highest praise for the manner in which he fought at Mill Creek Station, having gallantly kept the enemy at bay for four hours. He finally fought his way out, and reached Nashville with a loss of one hundred and fifty men in killed and wounded.

Special Notices.

AYER'S PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and deranges its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and observe how quickly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint is also true in many of the deep seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely cured by the same means. None who know the virtue of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are Sugar Coated, so that the most sensitive can take them easily, and they are surely the best purgative medicine yet discovered.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

For the speedy and certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complaint without injury to the patient. It contains no quinine or other deleterious substance, nor does it produce quinism or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the west, try it and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co, Lowell, Mass., and sold by CHAS. F. POTTER, Augusta, Me.

SOLD AT WHOLESALE BY

W. F. PHILLIPS, Portland, S. A. HOWES & CO., Belfast, W. S. ALDEN & CO., Bangor, Me., eop2m47

CONSTITUTION WATER.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., March 2, 1863.

DR. W. H. GREGG—

Dear Sir:—Having seen your advertisement of "Constitution Water" recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys and Irritatron of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of, a number of physicians with only a temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise, I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it, and am where I never expected to be in my life, well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitude for it,—I feel that it is all and more than you recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labors of love.

Yours truly,

LEONARD S. BIGELOW.

DR. W. H. GREGG—

Dear Sir:—I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostrate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results—having suffered all that a man could suffer, and live, and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend every body suffering from any diseases of the kidneys, to use Constitution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant 9th Ward Police.

New York, Dec. 30, 1861.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists. 3m44

Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchia affections oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

The TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Public Speakers, Singers, Military Officers, and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather, they will give prompt relief in Coughs and Colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be taken as occasion requires. Sold at 25 cents a box. 4t51

☞ **Epileptic Fits can be Cured!** Dr. LOCKROW having become eminently successful in curing this terrible malady, invites all similarly afflicted to call or send for circulars of references and testimonials of numerous cases cured of from one to twenty-four years standing. He devotes his attention especially to diseases of the Celebro-Spinal Axis, or Nervous System and solicits an investigation of his claim to public confidence.

He may be consulted at his private residence, No. 141 West 42d Street, daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday. Address all letters to

DR. V. B. LOCKROW,
Care of P. O. Box 5116. 3m44 New York.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand is made from the **choicest** materials, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y7

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.*

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE,
New York City.

3m18*

TO CURE COLDS.

A sure cure for a bad cold is four table-spoonfulls of DR. B. T. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CIDER when you retire. A cold is the foundation of most diseases. Who would not readily buy a whole bottle of Pineapple Cider if they were sure it would cure? Any one who buys a bottle of this Pineapple Cider and is not satisfied with it, can return the same and have the money refunded.

For sale everywhere.

B. T. BABBITT, SOLE AGENT,
1t 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 & 74, Washington St., New York

☞ FAMILY DYE COLORS.—We know of nothing that has so fairly gained the confidence and admiration of the public as the FAMILY DYE COLORS, manufactured by Howe & Stevens, of this city, who deservedly rank among our most enterprising and public spirited citizens. These Dyes were only brought to their present wonderful perfection by the most carefully continued and laborious experiments. They combine precisely what has hitherto been wanted, and sold as they are at the people's popular prices, are in universal demand. The proprietors only ask that their Dyes may have a fair trial. Of the verdict that will be rendered they have no fear. 1w1

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y. 3m1

HALE'S

HONEY OF HOARHOUND AND TAR,

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He has long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Hoarhound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea* or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these *five* other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
3m48 44 Cedar St., New York.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

TUESDAY, December 13, 1864.

[Corrected weekly by J. McArthur, J. Hedge & Co., C. H Mulliken & Co., and J. G. Adams.]

Flour,	$10.00 to 15.50	Clear Salt Pork,	$23.00 to 25.00
Corn Meal,	2.10 to 2.20	Mutton, ℔ lb.	8 to 10
Rye Meal,	2.25 to 2.50	Turkeys ℔ lb,	18 to 20
Wheat,	none	Chickens, ℔ lb,	18 to 20
Rye,	none	Geese, ℔ lb,	15 to 16
Corn,	2.00 to 2.10	Clover Seed,	nominal
Barley,	1.25 to 1.50	Herdsgrass,	nominal
Beans,	2.25 to 2.75	Red Top,	nominal
Oats,	90 to 95	Hay, ℔ ton,	18.00 to 22.00
Potatoes,	80 to 90	Lime,	1.25 to 1.40
Dried Apples,	none	Fleece Wool,	80 to 55
Cooking Apples,	1.00 to 1.12	Pulled Wool,	80 to 90
Butter,	48 to 50	Sheep Skins	1.50 to 2.00
Cheese,	18 to 22	Hides,	8 to 81
Eggs,	30 to 32	Calf Skins,	15 to 18
Lard,	26 to 28	Lamb Skins,	1.50 to 2.00
Veal,	8 to 10	Wood, hard,	8.50 to 10.50
Round Hog,	15.50 to 16.00	Wood, soft,	3.00 to 5.00

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE.

WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1864.

At market:	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
This week,	2881	3320	3100
Last week,	3993	7671	1870

PRICES.

BEEVES—First qual. 11.50 @ 12.50 } Per 100 lbs. on the total
Second do. 9.00 @ 10.00 } weight of hide, tallow,
Third do. 6.00 @ 7.00 } and dressed t. of.
Extra $12.50 @ $14.00; premium, $14.00.

Working Oxen—Sales $90, to $180.

Milch Cows—$32 @ $70; extra, $60 @ 70; ordinary, $28 @ 45.

Veal Calves—3- @ $— per head.

Sheep—7 @ 7½ ℔ lb on live weight, sheared; lambs $0.00 @ $0.00 each.

Hides—9 @ 10c. *Calf Skins*—17c to 20c ℔ lb, or 0,00 @ 0,00. *Tallow*—10@11c.

Pelts, sheep—75c @ $1,25; Lambs' $1.00 @ $1,50.

Stores—Wholesale, — @ —c ℔ lb; retail, 12 @ 13c. Fat hogs 12½, live weight.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

S Chick 20; Rice & Briggs 64; G W Thompson 10; G Drew 17; T Holmstead 17; S Cannon 34; D Wells 100; J Savage 10; M Stanford, 16; G B Daggett 15; G Linkfield 17; Burnham & Nye 31; J. Adams 12; B Erskine 15; M Evans 17; J A York 22.

REMARKS.—The supply of cattle at market is lighter than it was last week, but the Butchers pretty generally had quite a stock on hand, and trade is very active. The prices have declined from 25 to 50 cents ℔ head upon all grades. The quality is not much different from what it has been of late, there being a few very good cattle but mostly of an ordinary grade. There is still quite a lot unsold at this 3.30 P. M. but from appearances we should judge that most of them would be sold before the close of market. There was a good supply of store cattle from Maine, but few of the number reported from that State being sold for slaughter, mostly working oxen; there was quite a number of pairs sold, but at rather low prices. The drovers complain of the price for which they have to sell, as they say they cannot return home and replace them for the same.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—DROVES FROM MAINE.

No droves of sheep are reported from Maine during the week.

REMARKS.—There was not more than half the number sheep and lambs of last week. The quality was about the same; prices rather higher and sales quick, as butchers had to look to the Northern drovers for their supply, there being no Western, only what few were left over from last week.

PRICES.—In lots 2 60, 3.00, 3.75, 4.00. Extra and selections 4.75, 5.00, 6 00, 7.00; or from 5½ to 8½ cents ℔ lb.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, Dec. 10, 1864.

APPLES. Green ℔ bbl (new crop) $4.50 @ 5 50, sliced, ℔ lb 14@ 15½.

BUTTER. Country ℔ lb 48@50, Choice Table 50@55, Store 42@45.

CHEESE. Vermont ℔ lb new 21@22c; New York 22@23.

GRAIN. Rye $2,20@2 25; oats 93 @ 95; South yellow corn, 2 00; barley 1 55@1 60; shorts, per ton $42@45; fine feed $45@50.

HAY. Hay ℔ net ton, pressed $23 @ $25.

HIDES & SKINS. Western, 24@28, Slaughter Hides, 9@10, Calf Skins, 25@30, Sheep Pelts, dry, 1.50@2.50.

PROVICE. Beef ℔ quarter ℔ lb. 10c@12c; Eggs, 32@35; Potatoes ℔ bbl., 5.12@2.25; Chickens, 18@20; Lamb, 10@11; Turkey, 18 @ 25; Geese, 14 @ 16; Veal, 11@12.—*Price Current.*

BOSTON MARKET.....Dec. 3.

FLOUR—The market is firm with good demand—sales have been at $10.00 @ $10 25 for Western superfine; $10,87@ $11,25 for common extras; $11,25@ $11,75 for medium do.; and $12,00 @ $14,25 for good and choice brands, including favorite St. Louis.

CORN—Western mixed, $2,05@2 10.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 95 @ 98c ℔ bushel.

RYE—1,30 ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales at $31 @ $32 per ton.

NEW YORK MARKET.....Dec. 12.

FLOUR—Super State $9,75 @10.40; Round Hoop Ohio, 11,25@ 12 00; Western 9,60@10,75; Southern 10,90@15,00; Canada 10.25@12.25.

WHEAT—Chicago spring 2 30@2,32; amber Milwaukie 2,38 winter red western, 2,42.

CORN—Southern White $1.90.

OATS—Canada 1.06@1 08½.

Married.

In Carthage, Nov. 30th, by W. V. Tainton, Esq., Hezekiah McLaughlan to Eunice A. Dunn, both of Dixfield.

In Bath, Dec. 6th, Henry L. Sturdivant to Fannie Howell Davis.

In Searsport, Nov. 24th, Stephen McIntosh, of Newton Lower Falls, to Maria J. Black.

In Liberty, Nov. 21th, Andrew W. Patterson, of Belfast, to Mrs. Hunah W. Clark.

In Danville, Nov. 24th, James L. Martin to Lizzie Smith.

In Buckfield, Nov. 20th, Edgar T. Record to Mattie A. Foster.

Died.

In Augusta, Dec. 6th, at Cony U. S. General Hospital, of double pneumonia, private Peter Lutz, 1st Bat. U. S. S. S., residence unknown; Dec. 1st, Mrs. Mary, wife of the late Benjamin Ross, aged 74 years; Oct 22d, of diptheria, Franklin Harvey, of Readfield, aged 19 years, 5 months, 19 days.

In Nevada City, Montana Territory, Nov. 6th, Alfred H. McCorrison, of China, Me., aged 29 years.

Killed at the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19th, Sergt. Wm. H. Marston, of Co. E, 38th Me. regiment, formerly of Waterville, Me., aged 27 years.

In Greene, Nov. 12th, at the residence of Charles C. Sylvester, Harvey Sylvester, Esq., of Leeds, aged 85 years 5 months. [Lewiston Journal please copy.

In Monmouth, Dec. 1st, Mrs. Mehitable Trae, aged 74 years, 9 months.

In Lewiston, Dec. 4th, Benjamin Thorn, aged 85 years, 9 months.

CITY OF AUGUSTA.

AN ORDER INCREASING THE SALARY OF THE CITY PHYSICIAN.

SECT. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Augusta, as follows:—The City Physician shall be entitled to receive for his services, including medicine, to be paid in semi-annual payments, the sum of one hundred dollars.

SECT 2. This Ordinance shall take effect from the commencement of the present municipal year.

SECT. 3. So much of chapter twelve of the City Ordinances passed June 27, 1857, as relates to the salary of the City Physician, is hereby repealed.

In Board of Aldermen, December 5, 1864.

This Ordinance having had two several readings, passed to be ordained. Sent down for concurrence.

S. CALDWELL, President.

In Common Council, December 5, 1864.

This Ordinance having had two several readings, passed to be ordained in concurrence. JOHN G. PHINNEY, President.

CITY OF AUGUSTA.

City Clerk's Office, December 13, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance has been compared with the original in this office and is a true copy thereof.

1w1 MELVIN CUNNINGHAM, City Clerk.

CITY OF AUGUSTA.

AN ORDER INCREASING THE SALARY OF THE CITY CLERK.

SECT. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Augusta, as follows:—The City Clerk shall be entitled to receive as an annual compensation, to be paid in semi-annual payments, the sum of three hundred dollars, and this sum shall be in full for all service and duties required by the City Ordinances and Acts of the State Legislature.

SECT. 2. This ordinance shall take effect from the commencement of the present municipal year.

SECT. 3. So much of chapter twelve of the City Ordinances passed June 27, 1857, as relates to the salary of the City Clerk is hereby repealed.

In Board of Aldermen, December 5th, 1864.

This ordinance having had two several readings passed to be ordained. Sent down for concurrence.

S. CALDWELL, President.

In Common Council, December 5th, 1864.

This ordinance having had two several readings passed to be ordained in concurrence.

JOHN G. PHINNEY, President.

CITY OF AUGUSTA.

City Clerk's Office Dec. 13th, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing ordinance has been compared with the original in this office and is a true copy thereof.

1w1 MELVIN CUNNINGHAM, City Clerk.

M. S. MAYHEW

Is Agent for some of the best

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

—ALSO—

MAKES DEEDS, BONDS, AND OTHER CONVEYANCERS INSTRUMENTS.

FEES LESS THAN LAWYERS'.

Mt. Vernon, Dec. 10, 1864. 6w1

STANLEY HOUSE---Augusta.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Augusta, and the travelling public generally, that they have formed a short co-partnership, under the name of WING & WILLIAMS; and have leased the *STANLEY HOUSE* (which is located on Water Street, in close proximity to the Depot and business portion of the city) to take effect on the 12th day of December, 1864, on which day the house will be opened in a style not surpassed by any hotel in the State.

The large and commodious rooms will be refitted in the most approved style, with every convenience to suit the wants of boarders and visitors. A numerous and well-trained corps of waiters will be in attendance, whose efforts will be assiduously directed to the comfort and convenience of our patrons.

A fine suite of bath-rooms will be provided, where the guests can inualge in a bath, with cold or warm water.

A fire-proof safe will be furnished for the accommodation of visitors wishing to deposit valuable articles for safe-keeping.

Coaches will be in attendance to convey visitors to any part of the city. The culinary arrangements will be under the charge of an experienced cook and housekeeper, and no effort will be spared to supply the table with every delicacy, in season and out.

We take pleasure in being able to announce that we have secured the valuable services as Chief Clerk, of Mr. GUY TURNER, formerly the popular and efficient manager of the Augusta House, under whose supervision the internal arrangement of the house will be conducted in a manner to suit the most fastidious taste.

The subscribers intend that nothing shall be left undone to render their house worthy of patronage, and trust their efforts will meet with the approbation and support of the public.

CHARLES A. WING,
HENRY A. WILLIAMS.

Augusta, Dec. 12,

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Poetry.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

[This stirring war lyric, from the pen of Thomas Buchanan Read, commemorates in heroic verse one of the most remarkable events and glorious victories of the war.—Eds.]

Up from the South at break of day,
Bringing to Winchester fresh dismay,
The affrighted air with a shudder bore,
Like a herald in haste, to the chieftain's door
The terrible grumble and rumble and roar,
Telling the battle was on once more,
And Sheridan twenty miles away.

And wider still those billows of war
Thundered along the horizon's bar,
And louder yet into Winchester rolled
The roar of that red sea uncontrolled,
Making the blood of the listener cold
As he thought of the stake in that fiery fray,
And Sheridan twenty miles away.

But there is a road from Winchester town,
A good, broad highway leading down;
And there, through the flush of morning light,
A steed, as black as the steeds of night,
Was seen to pass as with eagle flight—
As if he knew the terrible need
He stretched away with his utmost speed;
Hill rose and fell—but his heart was gay,
With Sheridan fifteen miles away.

Still sprang from those swift hoofs, thundering South,
The dust, like the smoke from the cannon's mouth,
Or the trail of a comet sweeping faster and faster,
Foreboding to traitors the doom of disaster;
The heart of the steed and the heart of the master
Were beating like prisoners assaulting their walls,
Impatient to be where the battle-field calls;
Every nerve of the charger was strained to full play,
With Sheridan only ten miles away.

Under his spurning feet, the road
Like an arrowy Alpine river flowed,
And the landscape sped away behind
Like an ocean flying before the wind;
And the steed, like a bark fed with furnace ire,
Swept on, with his wild eyes full of fire.
But lo! he is nearing his heart's desire—
He is snuffing the smoke of the roaring fray,
With Sheridan only five miles away.

The first that the General saw were the groups
Of stragglers, and then the retreating troops;
What was done—what to do—a glance told him both,
Then striking his spurs with a terrible oath,
He dashed down the line 'mid a storm of huzzas,
And the wave of retreat checked its course there because
The sight of the master compelled it to pause.
With foam and with dust the black charger was gray;
By the flash of his eye, and his red nostril's play,
"I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!"

Hurrah, hurrah, for Sheridan!
Hurrah, hurrah, for horse and man!
And when their statues are placed on high,
Under the dome of the Union sky,
The American soldiers' Temple of Fame,
There with the glorious General's name,
Be it said in letters both bold and bright:
"Here is the steed that saved the day,
By carrying Sheridan into the fight,
From Winchester—twenty miles away!"

Our Story-Teller.

ST. LEONARD'S DAY.

At the foot of the mountains which separate Bavaria from the States of Weimar is a little city named Hoff, which overlooks a portion of the valleys watered by the Maine. Situated far from frequented roads, the modest town has preserved its ancient customs, and one finds there still that grave simplicity, partly effaced in the rest of Germany.

There lived there, some years ago, a foreigner named Loffen. He was a native of Bohemia, and he had formerly served in the Austrian army with the rank of major. But after the peace of 1815 he had retired on halfpay, and had come to Hoff with a little daughter called Dorothy, who had since grown to be a beautiful young girl.

Major Loffen was a man of cultivated mind—brave, and possessed of many noble qualities. Unhappily, the violence of his temper had clouded his whole life and hindered his advancement in the army. The slightest contradiction threw him into fits of passion, which he regretted when they were over, but for which shame and pride prevented him from apologizing. He had thus lost successively his best friends and his surest patrons.

Meanwhile, what neither counsels nor reproaches had been able to do, time at last effected. That sort of interior ebulition, which vented itself in sudden outbursts of anger, spite of all the resolutions of the major, was gradually stilled. The blood circulated more slowly in his veins; experience rendered his judgment less prompt to condemn others; and he could at length hear, without too much impatience, an opinion contrary to his own.

Paternity completed this conversion. Subdued by the infantine graces of Dorothy, the lion became a man; and he who had for thirty years resisted both his friends and his enemies became insensibly a submissive slave to a young girl.

Loffen was then no longer the continuation of himself; he was a new man. Scarcely did some passing irritation recall from time to time the past. They were only the subdued mutterings which, when the tempest is hushed, we hear from afar.

But now a great change was about to take place in the situation of the major; his daughter was going to be married. She was betrothed to William Munster, a government forester; they had known each other as children, and had grown up together.

At the moment that our story commences, the young man was alone with his father-in-law, completing the arrangements for the approaching marriage.

"That is settled," said he, pushing aside his papers which M. Loffen had presented to him, and at which he had not even glanced; "we are to take the house by the water."

"Since Dorothy likes it," replied the major.

"And, beside, we shall be more comfortable there than here."

Loffen sighed.

"Does this removal vex you?" demanded William, quietly. "Ah, if that is the case, let us remain here."

"No, my son," answered the old soldier, laying his hand on that of the forester; "I do not regret this dwelling."

"What do you regret, then? For some time past I have observed that you are sad. Ah! conceal nothing from me, my father! Have I done anything to displease you?"

"No, no, my dear son; but this marriage, you see, recalls so many memories? Then I am jealous of you."

"Yes, jealous," continued the major, smiling, in reply to William's look of astonishment, "for you are going to become the first attachment for Dorothy. Oh, do not deny it! it ought to be so, and I am far from complaining of it. But habit has made me selfish, you see. Till now I have been the sole object of my daughter's cares. She has had only me to love and to please; now, her time and her affection are to be shared by another. I cannot have her always at my side, and the hours of solitude frighten me."

"Your fears have been divined by Dorothy," said William; "the other day she communicated them to me with tears in her eyes."

"Is it possible!" interrupted Loffen; "Ah! I will hide my sadness then; I will not cloud the happiness of Dorothy. Never mention to her what I have just told you, William; it is an old man's weakness—a piece of nonsense. Am I not going to live with you? shall I not see you every day? I have but to learn new habits; I will learn them."

William did not answer, and there was a silence of some moments. At length, casting a furtive glance at the major:

"There might be a way of preventing the isolation which you dread," said William, hesitatingly.

"How?"

"A person who was once dear to you lives in Egra."

"Enough! enough, William!" interrupted the Major, rising hastily. "Dorothy must have told you the answer I gave her on that point. It is not well to stir the ashes of dead affections. Never speak to me again on this subject, William; I entreat it of you as a friend, and I exact it as a father."

Munster bowed sadly, and Loffen left the room.

Now, the person who lived in Egra, and to whom William had made allusion, was no other than the mother of Dorothy. Married very young to the major, whom she loved fondly, she had at first found a thousand joys in this union; but by degrees the character of Loffen had destroyed this happiness. Charlotte, high-spirited and sensitive, could not endure bursts of passion which to her seemed unjust. Far from dealing cautiously with this failing of her husband, she had irritated him by resistance, reproaches and discontent; the ill-feeling increased, until at length coldness had taken the place of affection. Then they concealed from each other what they were suffering, and buried their sorrows in their own hearts, where each day's grievances added to those of yesterday. Excess of anguish led at last to an open rupture. Charlotte went to Egra, where she had relatives, and Loffen came with his daughter to live in Hoff.

But separation did not seem to have soothed his irritation; whether the memory of Charlotte recalled to his mind wrongs on his part at which he now blushed, or whether he still nursed his resentment against her, certain it is that he shunned everything that could remind him of the mother of Dorothy. Her portrait had been covered and consigned to an obscure closet; her piano, carefully closed, was half concealed at the further end of an unoccupied chamber; he had even insisted that Dorothy should study the harp, as if he feared any reminiscence of the past. So every effort of the young girl to combat this species of hatred had hitherto proved useless; but hers was one of those gentle and encouraging hearts which never weary in trying to do good.

Meanwhile, the day appointed for the marriage of Dorothy and William had arrived. According to the custom of the place, the marriage ceremony was not to take place till after midnight, in the Protestant church; but the friends of the family had been invited to meet earlier for the wedding supper.

They arrived before the close of the day and were received by William and Dorothy. When they were all assembled, Loffen wished to leave them, to see if all the arrangements were complete. Dorothy objected.

"A thousand pardons, my father," she said, putting her arms around his neck; "but I forbid you to leave us."

"And why so?" demanded the Major, smiling.

"Because this day you have no right to command here."

"How so?"

"I am sole mistress"

"She is right!" cried Counsellor Hortman, laughing.

"But I do not understand—"

"This is St. Leonard's Day!"

"Good heaven! I had forgotten it" cried Loffen.

"It is St. Leonard's Day repeated all voices; 'you are not master in your own house, Major.'"

St. Leonard's Day, which is through all Bavaria a day of rejoicing, is celebrated at Hoff in a very peculiar manner. An ancient custom ordains that the natural order established in families be reversed on that day, and that the authority exercised by the parents pass entirely into the hands of their children. It is a sort of Christian transformation of the Saturnalia of Rome, when the slaves regained for some hours their liberty, and in their turn were served by their masters.

The Major, who had always scrupulously conformed to the old custom, smilingly answered his daughter that he should leave to her and to William the management of everything.

"Then," said Dorothy, "it is understood that you must submit to the laws of St. Leonard's Day."

"Certainly."

"And you promise, on your honor, to accept in all things your children for masters?"

"I pledge my honor to it; but we shall see what use you will make of your power."

"Our friends shall be the judges of that," said Dorothy, turning toward the guests. "I shall have, however, an adviser."

"Who shall it be?"

"A lady with whom I became acquainted on my last visit to the President's daughter."

"You did not mention it to me."

"No; but she arrived this morning at Hoff, I met her accidentally as I was returning from church, and have invited her here this evening."

"Without consulting me!" said the Major, astonished.

"It is St. Leonard's Day, father," observed Dorothy.

Loffen could not restrain a gesture of displeasure.

"And might I ask, at least, the name of this unknown?" said he.

"Here she comes," interrupted William.

Dorothy and he ran to meet her. The Major, who was seated near a window, rose quietly, leaned over the balcony and recognized Charlotte.

It would be difficult to describe what passed in the soul of Loffen on seeing her. It was at first a mixture of surprise, of confusion, and of anger; but the latter feeling soon gained the mastery. It was evident that all had been arranged between Dorothy and her mother; a reconciliation was what they wanted, and, to force it upon him, they had counted upon his astonishment, his embarassment, his weakness, perhaps. This last idea roused his indignation.—Age had not so calmed his spirit, but that vexation could still with him be easily changed into anger. His first impulse was to repulse both mother and daughter, and to shut himself in his room; but the presence of his guests restrained him.

He was standing in the same spot, still hesitating what he should do, when Charlotte approached, accompanied by William; her eyes met those of the Major, and she drew back.

"Let me present to you, Madame de Nugel; father," said Dorothy, without raising her eyes.

Loffen made a gesture of impatience.

"Pardon me for having dared—to come"—stammered out Charlotte. "I ought to have—prepared you"

"The Major does not need to be prepared, in order to receive his guests well," observed William.

"Besides it was I who wished it, and I had the right to do so," rejoined Dorothy.

Her father gave her a severe look.

"For this is St. Leonard's Day," continued the young girl.

The guests had approached; the major saw that he must conceal his chagrin. Bowing then slightly:

"My daughter is right, Madame," said he stiffly, "she is sovereign mistress here to-day, and it is she alone who receives you."

Supper was now announced. Each guest took the hand of a lady, and the Major, who found himself alone with Madame de Nugel, was obliged to offer her his arm.

But in passing by the music room to go to the dining-room, he saw his guests had stopped before a large picture which had just been hung up; it was the potrait which had been so long burried in the closet. "Who put that picture there?" cried the Major, his eyes flashing.

"I," answered Dorothy calmly.

"And who gave you permission to do so?"

"No one, father; but it is St. Leonard's Day."

"Yes, it is right," said all the guests, laughing: "it is St. Leonard's Day."

Loffen bit his lips.

"Fear nothing, Monsieur," said Madam de Nugel, in an under tone; that portrait represents me young, beautiful and happy. You see that no one has recognized me."

The Major did not answer. They passed to the dining-room, and all sat down to table.

Loffen was seated near Madame de Nugel to whom Dorothy had yielded her place, and who was to do the honors of the table. The Major had decided to avoid a scandal, but not to conceal his displeasure; indeed, he even showed it with all the more affectation, that he felt at heart less irritated than he could have wished. In vain he tried to remember that he was the victim of the plot arranged between Charlotte and his daughter, and he called on his honor to render the plot ineffectual, that he excited himself to indignation: a certain softness and indulgence was gaining on him, spite of himself; it was the first time he had found himself too patient and too gentle.

He determined at least to mark his displeasure by silence. Madame de Nugel did not attempt to interrupt it; but the Major could not escape her mute attentions. All his wants were anticipated, all his desires satisfied; only his favorite dishes and wines were offered to him, for Charlotte had forgotten none of his tastes. In a word, for the first time in fifteen years, he found near him that watchful and experienced eye of the woman who has shared our life, and whose place cannot be filled by the most affectionate daughter.

The supper over, all the company passed to the music room and Loffen perceived then that the piano had been brought down as well as the portrait; it was open, and near it was placed the music desk of the Major. Dorothy herself brought him his violin, reminding him that he had promised to play that evening. Loffen glanced toward Madame de Nugel—who had approached the piano—and was going to refuse; but Councellor Hotman challenged him to obey, crying that it was St. Leonard's Day.

The piece chosen by Dorothy was one of the duets which her father, in days gone by, had often played with Charlotte. The latter remembered still the expression which the Major gave this piece, and the time in which he played it; therefore it was executed with a wonderful brilliancy. Those who most admired the musical talent of Loffen had never heard him play with a like correctness, charm and power. It seemed as if the two instruments understood and answered each other. When they were silent, all listeners applauded rapturously, and Councellor Hotman ran to the performers.

"You must certainly have only one soul in two bodies," said he, "to put such harmony into the expression of one sentiment!"

Loffen and Madame de Nugel bowed with embarrassment.

"Ah! you are formed to understand each other," added the enthusiastic melomaniac, pressing a hand of each. "Music is an emanation of the heart; and to play in such a cord as that is almost to love each other."

Madame de Nugel smiled and blushed and wished to quit the piano; but Dorothy begged her to give them one of those old German airs which she sang so well. After a little resistance, she seated herself again and commenced the old allad *Die blaue Rose*.

As madame de Nugal sang, all the resentment of the Major seemed to be silenced, and an inexpressible emotion took possession of him. That song he had heard the first time he had seen Charlotte; and afterwards in the early days of their union, she had repeated it to him a thousand times. The voice of Madame de Nugel acted on him with magical power, and built up again the fallen edifice of his happiness. In listening to it, he saw again the vine-clad cottage in which they had lived at Prague, the garden with its bower of clematis and its borders of violets. He saw himself again young, confiding, joyous. It was like an evocation of all that there had been of tenderness and happiness in his past life.

Madame de Nugal had long quitted the piano, yet the Major was still standing in the same spot, his arms crossed and his head bowed. He was drawn from his reverie by the voice of William, announcing to him that the hour of midnight had struck. He took the arm of Madame de Nugel, without observation this time, and went to church with the rest of the party.

There is in the solemn act which binds together for ever two beings upon earth, and destines them to live for each other, a religious character which moves all hearts; but it is for a father especially that the nuptial ceremony has something grand and touching. It is an abdication of all rights over the child whom he has reared, and whose happiness he confides henceforth to another. The emotions which the Major had just experienced disposed him particularly to these tender feelings, so that he could not restrain his tears when he heard the minister pronounce the consecrated formula which gave his daughter to William. By an involuntary movement his eyes sought those of Madame de Nugel; she had concealed her face in her hands, and was sobbing.

This community of feeling annihilated whatever of resentment there might still have remained in the soul of the Major.

After all, thought he, it is her mother.

This idea melted him. Her mother! and she was there, as a stranger, under a false name! Her mother! and her presence was not even a joy pure and perfect for Dorothy, for it reminded her that the holiest ties might be broken—that all the happiness dreamed of by her and William might end in separation and hatred! The Major felt his heart oppressed as if by a weight of remorse, and when his daughter rose, her hand clasped in William's, he lowered his eyes to avoid the gaze.

Meanwhile they left the church, the guests embraced the newly-married couple, and went to their respective homes.

Dorothy had placed her arm within her father's, William gave his to Madame de Nugel, and all four arrived at the house of the Major.

They found the music-room still illuminated, the piano open, the violin hanging at the desk, and the portrait, which seemed to smile upon these signs of festivity.

Madame de Nugel now advanced toward the Major. She was pale and her voice trembled.

"It is time for us to part," said she: "farewell, Monsieur, and let me thank you for having let me pass your threshold. Do not think, however, that it was my own wish to afflict you by my presence. If I have come, it is because I could not resist the prayers of this child. I wished that she should not appear at the altar as an orphan; but that in the most solemn act of her life she should find us both near her to bless her. Pardon me for having presented myself without your permission, and for having taken advantage of a day accorded to—our child. Saint Leonard's Day is over, Monsieur; you are going to become master—again going to enter into possession of the issolation which you choose."

At these words, she turned towards Dorothy and William, and sobbing, she pressed them in her arms.

"Farewell," said she, "O you who love me still and whom I shall see no more! I carry away the memory of this day as a consolation for all my future life—but do you try to forget it. Close again that piano, which has not been open for so long a time—cover again the portrait and all the past with it; for Saint Leonard's Day is over."

At these words she tore herself from the arms of the young couple, and advanced, tottering toward the door; but the Major, who had just closed it, stood pale and trembling on the threshold. Their eyes met, and all the past, with its quarrels and its sorrows, was pardoned in that look.

"Charlotte!" murmured Loffen, opening his arms.

"Lucien!" answer Madame de Nugel.

And she threw herself upon his bosom.

At length, after a long embrace, the Major gently disengaged himself, and laying his hands on the foreheads of Dorothy and William, who had fallen on their knees beside him, said solemnly:

"Now may the children be blessed, for they have been wiser here. Dorothy you have given us back happiness, and I wish that every day in future be a Saint Leonard's Day."

Miscellaneous.

THE WAY TO THE NEXT HOUSE.

Some years since an acquaintance of ours set out on horseback from the eastern part of Massachusetts for the Green Mountains in Vermont. While traveling through the town of New Salem, his road led into a piece of woods, some few miles in length, and long before he got out of which he began to entertain doubts whether he should be blest with the sight of a human habitation; but as all things must have an end, so at last the woods; the neat brown house of a farmer greeted his vision. Near the road was a tall, raw-boned, over-grown, lantern-jawed boy, probably seventeen years of age, digging potatoes. He was a curious figure to behold. What was lacking in the length of his tow breeches was amply made up for behind; his suspenders appeared to be composed of birch bark, grape vine, and sheep skin; and as for his hat, which was of a dingy white felt—poor thing, it had evidently seen better days—but now, alas! it was the but shadow of its glory. Whether the tempest of time had beaten the top in, or the lad's expanding genius had burst it out, it was missing, and through the aperture red hair in abundance stood six ways for Sunday. In short, he was one of the roughest specimens of domestic manufacture that ever mortal beheld. Our traveling friend feeling an itching to scrape acquaintance with the critter, drew up the reins of his horse, and began—

"Hollo, my friend, can you inform me how far it is to the next house?"

Jonathan started up—leaned on his hoe handle—rested one foot of the gambrel on his sinister leg, and replied—

"Hallo yourself! how'd dew! Well I jes can. Taint near so far as it used to be afore they cut the woods away—then 'twas generally reckoned four miles, but now the sun shrivels up the road, and don't make mor'n tew. The first house you come tew though is a barn, and the next is a hay stack; but old Hoshin's house is on beyant. You'll be sure to meet his gals long afore you get there—tarnal rompin' critters; they plague our folks mor'n a little. His sheep get into our pasture every day, and his gals in our orchard. Dad sets the dog arter the sheep and me arter the gals: and the way we make the wool and petticoats fly is a sin to snakes."

"I see you are inclined to be facetious, young man, pray tell me how it happens that one of your legs is shorter than the other?"

"I never 'low anybody to meddle with my grass tanglers, mister, but seein' its you, I'll tell ye. I was born so by 'tickler request, so that when I hold a plough, I can go with one foot in the furrer, and t'other on dry land and not lop over; besides, it's very convenient when I mow round a side hill."

"Very good, indeed; how do your potatoes come on this year?"

"They don't come on at all; I digs'em out."

"But they are small, I perceive."

"Yes, I know it—you see we planted some whoppin' blue noses over in that 'ere patch there, and they flourished so allfiredly, that these ere stopped growin, just out of spite cause they knowed they couldn't begin to keep up."

"You appear to be very smart, and I should think you could afford a better hat than the one you wear."

"The looks ain't nothin': it's all in the behavior. I've got a better one at home, but I don't dig taters in it no how."

"You have been in these parts some time, I should guess."

"I guess so tew. I was born and got my bro'tin up in that 'ere house, but my native place is down in Podunk."

"Then you said it was about three and a-half miles to the next house?"

"Yes, sir, it was a spell ago; and I don't believe it's grown much shorter since."

"Much obliged. Good bye."

"Good bye to ye—that's a darn slick horse of your'n."

☞ For the sake of women, said Alexander Dumas, men dishonor themselves, ruin themselves, kill themselves; and in the midst of this universal carnage, the creature who brings it to pass has only one thought in her mind, which is to decide whether to dress herself so as to look like an umbrella or like a dinner bell!

WONDERS OF THE UNIVERSE.

What assertion will make one believe that in one second of time—one beat of the pendulum of a clock—a ray of light travels over 155,000 miles, and would, therefore perform the tour of the world in about the same time it required to wink with our eyelids, and in much less time than a swift runner occupies in taking a single stride?

What mortal can be made to believe, without demonstration, that the sun is over a million times larger than the earth, and so far from us that a cannon ball shot directly toward it, and maintaining its full speed, would be twenty years in reaching it; yet the sun affects the earth appreciably, by its attraction, in an instant of time?

Who would not ask for demonstration, when told that a gnat's wing, in its ordinary flight beats many hundred times in a second? Or that there exists animated and regularly-organized beings, many thousands of whose bodies, laid together, would not cover the space of an inch? But what are these to the astonishing truths which modern optical inquiries have disclosed, and which teaches that every point of a medium through which a ray of light passes is affected with a succession of periodical movements, regularly recurring at equal intervals, no less than five hundred millions of millions of times in a single second? That it is by such movements, communicated to the nerves of the eye, that we are enabled to see; nay, more, that it is the difference in the frequency of diversity of color? That, for instance, in acquiring the sensation of redness, our eyes are affected four hundred and eighty-two millions of millions of times; of yellowness, five hundred and forty-two millions of times; and of violets, seven hundred and seven millions of millions of times per second?

Do not such things sound more like the ravings of madmen, than sober conclusions of people in their waking senses? They are, nevertheless, conclusions to which any one may certainly arrive, who will only be at the trouble of examining the chain of reasoning by which they have been obtained. It is worthy of examination.

DISCIPLINE FOR AN ARMY.

More thorough training tells in another way. It is hard to appreciate, without the actual experience, how much of military life is a matter of mere detail. The maiden at home fancies her lover charging at the head of his company, when in reality he is at that precise moment endeavoring to convince his company cooks that salt junk needs five hours' boiling, or is anxiously deciding which pair of worn-out trousers shall be ejected from a drummer boy's knapsack. Courage is, no doubt, a good quality in a soldier, and luckily not often wanting; but, in a long run, courage depends largely on the haversack. Men are naturally brave, and when the crisis comes, almost all men will fight well, if well commanded.

As Sir Philip Sidney said, an army of stags led by a lion is more formidale than an army of lions led by a stag. Courage is cheap; the main duty of an officer is to take good care of his men, so that every one of them shall be ready, at a moment's notice, for any reasonable demand. A soldier's life implies weeks and months of waiting and then one glorious hour; and if the interval of leisure has been wasted, there is nothing but a wasted heroism at the end, and perhaps not even that. The penalty for misused weeks, the reward for laborious months, may be determined within five minutes. Without discipline an army is a mob, and the larger the worse; without ammunition they might as well have no guns; without shoes they might almost as well have no legs. And it is in the practical appreciation of all these matters that the superiority of the regular officer is apt to be shown.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF LIVINGSTON.

Edward Livingston was a zealous freemason, and in his Life a passage from one of his addresses as President of the Louisiana Lodge is introduced for the sake of the anecdote connected with it: "My brethren have you searched your hearts? Do you find there no lurking animosity against a brother? Have you had the facility never to have cherished, or are you so happy as to have banished all envy at his prosperity, all malicious joy at his misfortunes? If you find this is the result of your scrutiny, enter with confidence the sanctuary of union. But if the examination discovers either rankling jealousy, or hatred long concealed, or even unkindness, or offensive pride, I entreat you, defile not the altar of friendship with your unhallowed offering: but in the language of Scripture, 'Go, be reconciled to thy brother, and then offer thy gift."

Here the speaker was interrupted by the sudden movement of two of the audience, who rushed into each other's arms. They were real brothers, who had quarreled, and had not been on speaking terms for several years. "No triumph at the bar or tribune," said Livingston, "could be worth the satisfaction I felt at that moment."

THE MARRIED LIFE OF JOHN WESLEY.

When Wesley settled he said "It would be more useful to marry." He married a widow, who, through her jealousy, led him a life of wretchedness and misery. At last his spirit was up, and he wrote to her—"Know me and know yourself. Suspect me no more; provoke me no more; do not any longer contend for mastery, for power, money or praise; be content to be a private insignificant person, known and loved by God and me." It was not likely that a woman would be pleased at being recommended to be an insignificant person. After twenty years of disquietude she one day left him. He bore it philosophically. He went even beyond it—he took his diary and put the most pithy entry into it I ever met with in a diary: "Non eam reliqui non demisi, non revocabo," which may be translated thus: "I did not leave her; I did not send her away; I shan't send for her back." And so ended the married life of John Wesley.

DAYS IN THE MOON.

An English savan argues that "a day in the moon" equals fourteen of our days. It begins with a slow sunshine, followed by a brilliant sunshine and intense heat (212 Fahr.); the sky is intensely black, there being no atmosphere like ours, to which blue sky is due; the stars are visible and the horrizon is limited; there is a dead silence; the cold in the intensely black shadow is very great; and there is no aerial perspective. Thus the moon is no place for man, or any animals or vegitables that we know of. The "night of the moon" (fourteen of our days) begins with a slow sunset, which is followed by intense cold—about 334 degrees below zero.

THE FOUNDATION OF A HOME.

No home is possible with love. All buisiness marriages and marriages of convenience, all mere culinary marriages of mere animal passion, make the creation of a true home impossible in the outset. Love is the jeweled foundation of this New Jerusalem descending from God out of heaven, and takes as many bright forms as the amethyst, topaz and sapphire of that mysterious vision. In this range of creative art, all things are possible to him that loveth, but without love, nothing is possible.—*Mrs. Stowe.*

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

That was a fine purpose of a young Christian, which he enterd upon his diary—"Resolved, that I will the Lord being my helper, think, speak and act as an Individual; for as such I must live, as such I must stand before God. I have been waiting for others. I must act as if I were the only one to act, and wait no longer."

We must die alone. We must render up our account each one for himself. The final reconking will be with Thee and Me. "Thou art the man," and "Follow thou Me," are the Divine verdict and requirement.

☞ Beecher says:—Men die—books don't. Men have the bronchitis—books don't. Men have the dyspepsia—books don't; I wish some of them did! Men grow weary—books don't. A man having worn out his genius, can never be reproduced. He lives for his time, but that is the end of him. The series begins and ends with one. But if a book wears out, the stereotype plates can make another just like it, or a thousand just like it.

☞ There is a nearer connection than is usually thought between purity of taste, and purity of heart. So also between simplicity of taste, and the simplicity of a religious life there is a natural relationship. Sometimes a severe process of education supplies an artificial taste and apparent simplicity which pass for genuine. But they are only wax flowers, and never possess the charm which belongs to a true character.

☞ "I don't see," said Mrs. Partington as Ike came home from school, and threw his books into one chair, and jacket into another, and his cap on the floor, saying that he didn't get the medal, "for a more meddlesome boy I never knew. But no matter, when the adversary comes around again you will get it."

JOSEPH BAKER,
COUNELLOR AT LAW,
AUGUSTA, MAINE,
Office---Opposite the Stanley House.
1y1

BAKER & WEEKS,
OFFICE
Water St., Directly Opposite Stanley House
AUGUSTA, MAINE,
WAR CLAIM AGENTS
LICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES.
Pensions, Bounties, Arrears of Pay and Prize Money,
PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND THEIR HEIRS
And Claims of all kinds against the State or United States promptly collected.
CLAIMS CASHED BY GEO. E. WEEKS.
REFERENCES.
Hon. Lot M. Morrill. | Hon. Samuel Cony, Governor.
Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, Attorney General. | John L. Hodsdon, Adjt. Gen.
Hon. John S. Tenney. | Ephraim Flint, Esq., Sec'y of State.
Hon. Richard D. Rich. | William T. Johnson, Mayor of Augusta.
13tf

TRUE & MANLEY,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Corner Bridge and Water Sts.,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.
H. W. True, | J. H. Manley
☞ Particular attention paid to the Collection of Demands
11

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENT.
GEORGE F. NORTH,
No. 4. North's Block, Augusta,
Procures Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions and Prize Money for Soldiers and Seamen, or their widows, children or heirs; also Invalid Pensions. All other claims against the United States and State promptly attended to.
References:—Hon. W. T. Johnson, Mayor of Augusta, Hon Joseph Eaton, Winslow, Benjamin Davis, Esq., Augusta. 8tf

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta on the fourth Monday of November, 1864.*

On the petition of the publishers of the newspapers in this County, for increased rates for publishing Probate Notices:

Ordered, That there be allowed, in the settlement of the accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, the following rates, for three insertions of probate notices, published after the first day of January, 1865: For notices of the appointment of executors or administrators, one dollar and fifty cents each; and for notices on accounts, wills, widows' petitions, petitions for license to sell real estate, and commissioners' notices, and all other notices ordered by this Court to be published, two dollars each, to be paid in money at the Probate Office; *provided*, that an additional amount may be allowed by the Court in case of notices of increased length.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 52*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1864.*

Lavinia J. Weeks, Administratrix of the Estate of William Weeks, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell on an offer, the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz: A lot of woodland in said Vassalborough, conveyed to deceased by Stephen Robinson:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 52*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1864.*

John Jewett, Administrator on the Estate of Joshua Coombs, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell on an offer, the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz: The interest of the deceased in premises situated in Bath, Sagadahoc County, conveyed by Isabella Bennett and others, to the deceased and J. F. McCorrison:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 52*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1864.*

Henry Dowst, Executor on the Estate of Benjamin Sanders, late of Vienna, in said County deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz: The homestead farm of the deceased:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of December next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 52*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1864.*

Martha C. Meserve, widow of Joseph M. Meserve, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 52*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1864.*

Wealthy Page, widow of Ezekiel Page, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 52*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate held at Augusta on the fourth Monday of November, 1864.*

Lavinia J. Weeks, widow of William Weeks, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be holden at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 52*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1864.*

Nancy Allan, widow of Theodore G. Allan, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta on the fourth Monday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 52*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1864.*

Melville O. Bairden, Administrator on the Estate of David S. Bairden, late of Pittston, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance; and also his private claims against said estate:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of December next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 52*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1864.*

Charlotte A. Ward, Administratrix on the Estate of John Ward, late of China, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of December next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 52*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1864.*

Sewall N. Watson, Executor of the last will and testament of Allen Bachelder, late of Fayette, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing this order three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of December next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 52*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1864.*

The last will and testament of George Potter, late of Litchfield, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Ordered, That notice be given to all persons interested by publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of December, next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 5*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November, 1864.*

A certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Newman A. Whittier, late of Roms, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

Ordered, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of December next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. Burton, *Register.* 52*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of

SARAH BESSEY, late of Albion,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons,